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Artist: R. S. Mulgaokar

Maulana Azad's Historic Letter

Night In Bombay: Dawn In Ahmednagar

(See Page 3)

It Wasn't In The Book

UNORTHODOX NATURE OF BURMA CAMPAIGN

By Squadron Leader H. E. Bates

There is no precedent for the battles that are being waged in the Burma Jungles. In this article the terrors of the climate the cunning of the foe, the fury of the elements, and the fearful toll of the battle are vividly described.

This, unless I am very much mistaken, is going to be an unpleasant article. And it is going to be an unpleasant article for three reasons. First, because I want it to be unpleasant, second, because it has an unpleasant subject; third, because unpleasant articles have sometimes the virtues of unpleasant medicines. They are good for the soul.

Subject: 26,000 square miles of high mountain ranges, low jungles, difficult rivers malaria-ridden mangrove swamps and elephant grass, a climate where heat becomes an enemy and rain a scourge, of temples and dust, of heartbreaking roads, dusty bullock tracks, metre-gauge railways, of map distances that have the deceptiveness of a mirage of violent electric storms and fierce light and even fiercer dust—and then more dust, and still more dust, and dust again: a country that was once the greatest rice-exporting country in the world, where there is neither caste nor purdah, where the girls are dreamy-skinned and dreamy-smilling and beautiful and men wear skirts; a country that was once, for the Japanese, a stepping stone to a conquest of infinitely greater richness than even the conquest of France for the Germans: a country that now knows the desolation of desolation: Burma.

The Forgotten Front

Ever since the Russian armies crossed the frontiers of Poland and the Allied armies in the West began to set their men on French soil the campaign in Burma—by far the largest land war, in terms of area, now being waged or indeed waged at any time by anybody against the Japanese—has been steadily getting out of perspective.

Its great distance alike from both England and America; the confused and sometimes inexplicable nature of its terrain; the difficulty of its place names; the absence along the entire battle front—with the exception of Rangoon and Mandalay—of any place name of international meaning; its remoteness from the Pacific and its equal remoteness—it is 3,000 miles in a straight line to Tokyo—from Japan itself, so that even its greatest advances go "away" from that country, and not towards it; its lack of political appeal to the British and American man-in-the-street, who sees in the resuscitation of the Burmese none of the ethnological drama of the rehabilitation of the French, the Dutch and the Poles: all this, and a good deal more if you had time to look into it, has gradually thrown into sombre distance a campaign whose colours are in reality splashed on the canvas of the entire war in terms of uneasy violence, with all the high and terrible brillance of the tropical sun.

The Real Drama

Now the unpleasant thing about the Burma campaign, and the interesting thing about it, and also the tragic thing about it, is that it is not, as they say, in the book. In Europe the battlefields are traditional; there is not one of them that has not been fought over a dozen times before and over a period of a 1,000 years. They are recognisable and are recognised they are in the book.

But the front in Burma is a new front; more still, it is a new kind of front; it isn't in the book; it is cock-eyed: it doesn't lead anywhere. If you seek for a parallel in Europe you may base your war in London, then erect to the east of that city an electrified mountain barrier of 10,000 feet high, nearly 1,000 miles long, and take as your objective Istanbul, with Vienna taken in on the way. In order to reach Vienna you will have to begin by going in a direction completely opposite to it, fighting your way just north to Aberdeen, then east to Norway and then south through Europe proper.

The metropolitan base of your enemy, which you finally hope to subdue, is all this time 3,000 miles away across the remote reaches of upper Siberia, from which you yourself were steadily getting farther and farther away.

Air Power The Vital Factor

The communications of such a war would be enough to break your heart; and would in fact succeed in breaking your heart completely if it were not that you had a single hope of conquering them. And that single hope would be, as it has been in Burma, the air. Without the air you could not begin to fight your campaign. You could not feed it, water it, munition it, succour it, or keep your contacts with it.

You would fail as an army of pigmies would fail if they opposed the Great Wall of China and, failing to get over the top, decided to outflank it, carrying their food on their heads, at either end. For there is no practicable way into Burma from the West, by road, over the 10,000 feet mountain ranges; there is simply no way. That impossible screen of rock can only be circuited in the far north, by way of Imphal, or over the top by air. And the book of strategy contains no precedent for such unorthodox things.

Heroic Trial And Savage Error

But precedents have to be created by somebody; and in war they are created by men who die because there is no book to tell them when they are right or wrong, and why. The Burma campaign is full of trial by error—of heroic trial by savage error—and, let there be no fussing about it, of brilliant improvisations. And the earliest of these improvisations, the jungle tactics of Wingate and the Wayne-Reid adventures of supplying them with everything from money to eyeglasses by parachute from the air, have now become the established precedent for to-morrow.

To-morrow they will be in the book. To-day nobody has time to write book but to-morrow, when historians begin their statistical tabulations, they will then discover a campaign in which an air force performed the incredible feat of literally lifting the combatants of one side, together with practically every crumb of food they ate and every shot they fired, into the arena of battle.

They will find that Wingate's entire forces were flown in, sustained by air and flown out again. In the first week, at a cost of only 121 casualties, 12,000 men and 1,200 transport animals were transported by air. In 1944 no less than 90,000 men and a quarter of a million tons of freight were flown over the barrier of mountains. During the first four weeks of March 1945 these figures had jumped to a lift of 2,000 tons of supply per day, with no less than 1,600 personnel casualties brought out from forward areas.

The Fury Of The Elements

This vast air supply train functioned not only through the dry weather, but also through the monsoon. There was no precedent for that either. Whoever heard of flying heavy transports over 10,000-foot mountains in torrential and vicious rain? That wasn't in the book. Accordingly it had to be put in the book: and there are young men who will never see England again because they flew into a storm heading as black as hell out of Central Burma and never came out of it again.

The whole campaign is full of such violence: if not of rain and electric storms, then of dust and sun. Climate broods over it like a tiger. You cannot go a mile into Burma without feeling in the air a certain quality of sombre and uneasy tension.

The sunlight hits you like a blow: the dust inflames with its maddening sulphury powder every road and track and airfield; the jungle, with its ticks and leeches and the mocking note of the admirably named brain-fever bird, is with you everywhere, like the dust and the sunlight, as a constant protagonist in the drama. Together these three things, with rain and storm in the monsoon, have lifted the campaign fiercely out of the orthodox rules. They were not in the book either.

Heat, Dust, Leeches, Snakes

Nor were two other things, themselves created and sustained by the extreme of climate: sickness and, perhaps above all, nostalgia for civilisation, for comfort and home. Sunlight and heat have deep effect on emotion: they sharpen the faculty for emotional pain. They can turn nostalgia into a sickness.

Distance simply aggravates these things, so that it becomes, as one boy down toward Meiktila put it to me, not a question of the pain of one moment, but of a long and unnumbered succession of future moments stretching away before you through a series of brazen days all alike in the fierceness of their colour and light. It is the not knowing, the boy said, that hurts: the not knowing how long the days will repeat themselves before you are reunited to someone you love, before you bathe in a decent bath, drink water this is not foully chlorinated, breathe air that is not vapourised dust, sleep somewhat where ticks will not give you typhus and mosquitoes impregnate you with malaria, and where distance from home does not constantly haunt you like a cloud.

And the other things: sickness. Even the historian—for it is he who will get the figures in all their statistical exactitude, when the battle is quiet and the blistered cactus have once again grown in like green steel fences about the graves of the dead—may be surprised. I do not know the figures. I only know that at every phase of the campaign malaria has been a scourge I only know that there is a great number of malarial and other sickness victims. The figures are vague; the historian will provide them in time.

The historian may have something to say also of dysentery, snake bite, and stroke, battle jitters, the foul jungle leeches that suck the flesh of the tramping soldiers and make special boots a necessity for him, and finally the plain unpleasant experience of being wounded far up the line, where roads, even if there are roads, are simply a series of dusty shell craters that lead nowhere anyway.

Balm For The Wounded

Of the wounded in this vast and vastly unpleasant campaign you can say simply this: that but for the heroism and patience and skill of forward doctors, with their nurses, and but for Dakotas and L-5's operating as air ambulances, the greater part of the wounded would have died where they lay. Yes: there are women in these most forward Burma battle areas too; mostly that highly proud organisation of British girls to whom tradition for long gave the privilege of being saluted out of courtesy by generals, known as Q.A.I.M.N.S. But even they, for all their immense and uncomplaining courage, would have been engaged in mere splendid and futile devotion if it had not been for the air.

In the forward wilderness of Burma, where water rations are sometimes down to a pint a day, there is no accommodation for the sick, the battle-shocked and even the wounded who are not in danger of dying. They are simply an encumbrance to the battle. Amputation may be done by doctors working in tents through which the sun beats down like a screened acetelyne flame, in temperatures of 100 degrees and over, but there is no room for post-operational care. The evacuation of those casualties by air mostly in American aircraft piloted by Britain, Dominion and U. S. boys, is a lovely and human epic in the campaign.

The Plane's Long Arm

But this is only the beginning of Burma's unorthodoxy: the things that are not in the book. The flexibility of its operational aircraft is, for instance, not to be met with in any other campaign. Its Thunderbolts not only range southward, over Malaya, for 500 miles, but they think nothing of combining bomber-escort, fighter-cover, close support bombing and fighter sweeps all in the day's work: a mixture of achievement certainly not in the book and which would probably horrify the pilot in Europe, assigned his single task.

Distances flown by both British and American pilots of Eastern Air Command have become increasingly prodigious. U. S. A. A. F. B-24's flew, in March, 2,500 miles to slam targets in the Gulf of Siam, 100 miles south of Chumphon. R. A. F. Liberators in the same month flew down to eight miles west of the same place, to bomb railway sidings of the Na Nien railway there.

The equivalent of these distances in Europe or America would be a flight from London to Leningrad non-stop, or from Boston to Kansas and back, or more than twice the distance from London to Berlin and back. An R. A. F. Mosquito of Eastern Air Command flew a record flight of over 2,400 miles on a photographic mission in 8 hours 50 minutes.

In March also, flying a little less than these distances, but remaining for a whole single day in the air, R. A. F. Catalinas flew down to the coast of Jap-occupied Malaya to pick two crews of two American Super-Forts. 20 men in all, out of the shark-infested waters there.

The Allies' range of aircraft types here is greater than anything the Japanese ever conceived. Between the Super-Forts and the L-5, now the flea of the air, we have aircraft for every possible task; Hurribombers, Spitfires, Thunderbolts, Liberators, Dakotas, Mosquitos, B-29's, Warwicks, Beaufighters, Lightnings, Beachcraft Catalinas, Sunderlands, Commandos—the list goes on.

Japs Whipped Hard

The offensive part of this force has been whipping the Jap so hard that it has literally whipped him completely out of upper and central Burma and he no longer exists in Rangoon. For the most part, the fingers of the hand that once stretched out to grasp India are curling back to Singapore and Siam.

The victory of Mandalay has indeed, through its grandiose Kiplingesque associations, tended to obscure a greater and more significant victory: the total expunging of Japanese air power over a land area twice as large as that of Germany, over a sea area extending from Conrad's tropical Malay shores up to the mouth of the Brahmaputra.

This performance, together with the entire performance of British, U. S., African, Chinese and Indian soldiers, has in turn been further obscured by Europe and the shattering events there. The campaign has seemed unpleasant

(Continued on Page 23)

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A PAGE FROM HISTORY

Here is a letter from the pen of the Congres President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, which he wrote in August 1942, just after his arrest. This one letter in itself makes a page in history. This letter was originally written in Urdu. Though care has been taken to retain the essence as well as flow of the original in its English rendering, its inherent charm must have naturally suffered a little in the translation.

Night In Bombay: Dawn In Ahmednagar

My dear Sadique,

Till yesterday morning in the wide expanses of the city of Bombay, I had not a few minutes to myself to hand over the letter written on 3rd August during my journey to Ajmal Khan to post to you.

But today in the narrow confines of the Ahmadnagar Fort, I find so much time and energy that I feel like raising piles in black and white

Nine months back, on 4th August 1941 the gate of the Naini Central Jail was opened to let me out. Yesterday, the 9th August 1942, at quarter past two the gate of the old fort of Ahmednagar was closed behind me. On this multicoloured and multiform world stage, so many doors are opened that they may be closed and so many are shut that they may be opened. Apparently the period of nine months is not a very long one. It means but a couple of wriggles in the dreamland. But when I contemplate it appears that a full episode of history is over. If cannot be said when and how time will end the new tale that is just beginning.

When I reached Bombay on the 4th of August I had the temperature and headache of flu. All the same I had to get myself busied immediately after my arrival. Howsoever indisposed I may be. I cannot bear any tampering with my time-table. From 4th to 7th August the Working Committee held its meetings. The All-India Congress Committee began its sittings from the noon of 7th August. The tempo of the events was such that the proceedings could be continued for three days. In fact the local committee had arranged for three days. But I endeavoured that it should not exceed two days. On the 8th August I made the Committee sit from 2 p.m. to 11 p.m. and succeeded in finishing our work.

Worn out I reached my place I found my host waiting and somewhat anxious. This gentleman was ailing for sometime and was a victim of some mental affliction. I used to evade a discussion of curent events with him so as not to aggravate his mental trouble. He had even resigned from the membership of the Working Committee, and though I had not so far accepted his resignation, I had not invited him to attend the meetings of the committee. He began to say that such and such persons had come in the evening and having long waited, had left just then after leaving the message that the rumours of arrest were not wrong. It had been learnt from a reliable source that all arrangements had been completed. Sometime that same night the matter was sure to come up

For two months the rumours of arrest were so common and widespread that I had grown tired of hearing them.

So I thought I should not embarrass his mind with such worries I said firmly. "Such rumours are but natural in view of the events that are happening. Why believe them? Again if that is what is going to happen, why waste our time over them. Let me eat some thing and go to sleep soon, so that I may avail of the few hours of the night that are left and take some rest".

As usual I was up at four, but I was feeling tired and had severe headache. I swallowed two tablets of Genaspirin and took tea. I took up the pen to draft a few important letters, which according to last night's proposals, it had been decided to send to President Roosevelt and others. Yonder in the ocean the tide had ebbed, and it had ended the murkiness of the night. Now the tidal waves were beating against the beach wafting ashore whiffs of cold and moist air. Partly the Genaspirin must have done its work and partly the bracing gusts of the morning breeze made me feel as if the headache was subsiding. And this realisation of relief produced a state of sudden drowsiness.

"Thanks to thee O. morning wind."

I had to drop the pen, and stretched myself in the bed. Suddenly I felt as if motor-cars were along the road. I saw some cars had entered the premises of the house and were moving towards the bungalow in the yard of the house, in which lived Dhiroo, the son of the Landlord of the house. I thought I was dreaming, and fell fast asleep.

Hardly fifteen minutes might have elapsed in this manner when somebody pressed my foot. When I opened my eyes I saw Dhiroo standing with a paper in his hands and saying, "two military officers have arrived with the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and have brought this paper." This was enough for me, yet I seized the paper to scrutinze it.

I told Dhiroo that it would take me an hour and a half to get ready and that he should tell them to wait. I bathed, put on clothes, and wrote some letters. when I came out it was quarter to six.

When the car came out the morning was smiling. The waves of ocean were leaping and surging. The puffs of morning breeze played in the recesses of the courtyard, gleamering and gathering the scent of the flowers and driving it to the sea to diffuse it in the atmosphere with its lashings. When a guest passed through I was reminded of a couplet of Hafeezs

When the car reached Victoria Terminus, its rear was surrounded on all sides by a military guard and though the departure time of the local trains was already passing, the entry of passengers had been prohibited. Only on one platform there appeared some hustle. The engine was pushing a restaurant car and joining it to a train. This was then the special convoy meant for us prisoners. Carriages of Corridor type had been brought, which join on one with the other, so that a man can move inside from ane end to other. Going inside I found that arrests had been made on a wide scale. Mos had arrived and those who remained were dropping in gradually

Some gentlemen who had arrived before me betrayed sleepless faces and signs of early rising. Some complained that they had gone to bed at 2 and were awaken at 4, others grumbled of having got only one hour of rest. I said "what about the sleeping Fate? Has somebody gone to arouse it or not?

Nevertheless these grumbles could have no place in the passion of time. The restaurant car had been attached. We were asked to tea, and though I had already taken it, I sent for it again and invited these dozers to dispel the drowsiness of the nocturnal liquor with the morning cup.

How the state of things had undergone a metamorphosis betwixt an evening and a morning The Company had met in the evening in a romantic and glamorous atmosphere and had continued their revelries till late midnight. But now alas, there was neither romance nor glamour, neither vim nor passion.

The sprightliness of night had given place to the frustration of the morning. After the merry tunes and tinkles overnight, we awoke dizzy. The drowsiness in the morning is as deep as the nocturnal dissipations and engagements are lively and rigorous. If after the high passions overnight we had to face the frustrating straits, there was nothing to grumble about. It was but inevitable. But the only pity was that if that was what was to happen, we should have at least given a full vent to our hearts. instead of restrained convention and constitutionalism. Oh, that we had gulped instead of sipping.

It was already 7-30. The train whistled departure. I had read and heard a couplet from the famous poem of Hafiz hundred times, but as a matter of fact I really enjoyed it only on that occasion.

The names of the Aga Khan Palace Poona and Ahmednagar Fort were being mentioned frequently according to the rumours which prevailed in Bombay before our arrest. When the train steamed off from the Kalyan railway station and turned towards Poona, everybody thought that probably Poona drew near. A few of the comrades were detrained at a deserted little station and the local crew of Bombay was also asked to get down. We were not told anything and the whistle again announced departure.

Now Ahmednagar was on everybody's tongue, because when we were not detrained at Poona, there was no other place on that side except Ahmednagar. One gentleman who belonged to that part revealed that the distance between Poona and Ahmednagar was not more than 70 or 80 miles and that the journey would take another 2 or 2½ hours. But my thoughts were moving along another channel Ahmednagar was certainly not very far. It would come soon But would the journey end at Ahmednagar for it was to begin from Ahmednagar. It is strange fact that I had occasion to visit nearly all historical places of the country but had never a chance to see Ahmednagar

Once when I was in Bombay I had even made up my mind but was prevented by circumstances. This town is also one of those important places in India with which are associated the tales of centuries of revolutions. Formerly there was a town of the very same name on the bank of a stream called Bhainger Towards the end of 15th century when the Bahmni Kingdom became weak in Deccan, Malik Ahmed Nizam-ul-Mulk Bheri rose in power. He laid the foundation of Ahmednagar near Bhainger and made it the headquarters of an administrator instead of Juner. From then onward it became the capital of the Nizam Government. Farishta, whose family had settled here after migrating from Mizandran, writes that within a few years the town became so large and populous that it vied with Baghdad and Cairo.

The fort built by Malik Ahmed was of mud. His son Burhan Nizam Shah I destroyed it and built a new one of stone. He made it so strong and massive that its fame reached Iran and Egypt. In the second Mahratta War in 1803 when General Wolsely (who afterwards became the Duke of Wellington) inspected it, he found its strength unimpaired despite three centuries of onslaughts and convulsions which it had borne. He wrote in one of his epistles that of all the forts in the Deccan, it was only the Vellore fort which could beat the Ahmednagar Fort in point of strength.

In this very Ahmednagar fort, on whose bare walls Chand Bibi, the sister of Burhan Nizam Shah, had engraved the memorable deed of her bravery and chivalry, and which history had transcribed from the stone tiles and secured in its pages.

It was this very Ahmednagar which was the scene of that brave exploit of Abdur Rahim Khan Khana, which has been narrated by Abdul Baqi Nathwandi and Sasamuddarulha. When the armies of the Bijapur and Golconda also came to the help of Ahmednagar, and the meagre troops of Khan Khana had to confront the mighty forces of Suhel Hashi, Daulat Khan Lodhi had asked. "If you lose against such powerful foes and untoward happens; please tell us where to find you." To this Khan Khana replied, "under the corpses."

The name of Ahmednagar revived many forgotten marks of memory. The train was speedily running on. Plains after plains were passing by. Hardly could the eye catch a scene when another presented itself, and a similar movement was going on in my mind. I felt that if that was to be the place of our internment, the fitness of choice could not be questioned. Some such mischief befitted us mischief-mongers.

It was nearly two when the train reached Ahmednagar. There was a stillness at the station. Only a few military officers were strolling about. Among them was the Commanding Officer of the local cantonment to whom we were introduced. We alighted and started off from the station immediately. There is a straight road from the station to the Fort. We did not come across any turn in the way. I began to ponder that the road of aims is also similarly straight. Once you are on the road, there is no turning to the sides, if at all you want to turn, you can only turn back which is here closed from the very start

It would be hardly ten to twelve minutes journey from the station to the fort. At first the domes of the fort appeared at some distance and then this distance was covered in a few minutes. Now there was but one step between the world outside the fort and the one that was inside. In the twinkling of an eye this was also covered and we entered the world in

(Continued on Page 21)

BOOK PUBLISHING IN AMERICA

Book publishing in the United States has undergone spectacular changes since the war began. Despite paper shortages it has been swept along on a high tide of popular demand. War books have come from the presses with variety, speed and urgency. But the greatest single trend has been the popularity of the pocket-size edition, reaching millions of people at all economic levels.

During 1944, some 200,000,000 books of one kind or another were published in the United States, although the paper supply was only 25 percent of its normal figure. There were 7,000 new titles, four-fifths of them non-fiction. The U. S. Army and Navy distributed 7,500,000 pocket-size books a month through the Armed Services Editions.

The wartime boom in books started in 1942 and continued unabated, with edition selling out as fast as they were published. Oustanding best sellers are turned over to reprint houses while they are still at the peak of their popularity, so as to leave enough newsprint to balance the publisher's list.

The New books reflect the serious mood of the American public. Even the successful novels, such as John Hersey's "A Bell for Adano," convey the undertones of war. American readers want to be informed as well as diverted. They seek enlightenment on the greatly expanded horizon that now confront them as a people. Their interest in other countries is stronger than it has ever been and books which throw light on internal conditions in other nations are in demand.

American publishers continue to concentrate on all types of war books. Every sector of the battle areas, every phase of military action, has had its reporter, and scores of books by young servicemen give a realistic touch to the literary output of today. These books deal with foxholes and beacheads, with prison camps, airplane carriers and lonely vigils in Arctic wastes. They are history in the making, alive with the immediate reactions of men writing post-haste after experiencing dramatic moments. Post-war plans, foreign policy and America's relationship to the rest of the world loom large in this summer's crop of books.

Pocket Books

The classics and the latest war book alike can now be bought in pocket size for 25 cents. This has brought about a revolution in the book trade, since pocket editions, long familiar in Europe, are comparatively new in the United States. Now pocket editions range from "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" to "One World" by Wendell Willkie, from Dante to Sinclair Lewis. One cheap editions in the United States were limited to paper-bound adventure stories and the "dime novel" popular at the turn of the century.

Much of the current demand for books is met by the new type of pocket editions. This trend had its beginnings in the early 1920's with the appearance of the Modern Library and other modestly-priced reprints. In 1939 Dubleday, Doran and Company irked by slow distribution through the nation's wholesale booksellers, branched out by selling books in chain stores like the five and ten cent stores. Next in the field came Pocket Books, Inc. in 1939, launching good books, attractively printed and distributed through 50,000 outlets. The same methods have since been adopted by an American Penguin company and by several smaller publishers. The number of distribution points has increased to 70,000. Sales have advanced from 10,000,000 copies in 1941 to 45,000,000 in 1944. Pocket Books publish two novels a month, one anthology of verse, prose or humour, and one classic Rigid literary standards are applied to rule out inferior works.

"The Pocket Book of Verse," a compilation of selections from 75 great British and American poets, is now in its 18th printing and more than 1,000,000 copies have been sold. Anthologies of good short stories are much in demand and more than a score have been published. Among the favourite authors in this field are John Steinbeck, Somerset Maugham, Thomas Mann and the U. S. Nobel Prize winners Pearl Buck and Sinclair Lewis.

Readers buy these pocket editions on newsstands as they buy their papers and magazines, in the established book shops, in railway stations, drug stores, chain stores, even in grocery and hardware shops. They are available in all American communities, down to the smallest hamlet. They are particularly popular with the armed forces. American servicemen and women have received millions of these paperbound volumes from the Red Cross and their friends and relatives. They also buy them at the rate of 500,000 a month at Army and Navy and post exchanges and stores.

There have been more than 300 Pocket Book titles so far, ranging over the classics, biography, history, western, mystery and humorous stories reference works, verse, anthologies dictionaries, technical books, as well as some original stories done specifically for Pocket Book field. Six have sold more than 1,000,000 copies including "The Pocket Dictionary" and James Hilton's "Lost Horizon."

Service Editions

More specifically aimed at the servicemen are the Armed Services Editions, Inc. which plans to supply the Army and Navy with 75,000,000 books during 1945. These books are distributed free of charge to the fighting forces overseas and in military hospitals in the United States.

By the end of 1944, Armed Services Editions, Inc., which is a sub-division of the Council on Books in Wartime, had published 42,000,000 books, most of them paperbound and of pocket size. At present more than 600 titles are in production, ranging from Herman Melville's "Moby Dick" to Walter Lipman"s "U. S. Foreign Policy." After July these books will be turned out at the rate of 8,000,000 a month. They fall into 12 classifications—contemporary fiction, historical novels, humour, biography and autobiography western and adventure stories, mysteries and spy stories classics, collections of short stories, travel books and those dealing with foreign countries, history, science and verse.

Armed Services Inc. has a directorate of more than 20 well-known figures in the book world and is managed by Philip Van Doren Stern American historian. An advisory committee of publishers, authors, librarians and critics screen the titles suggested for publication and submit an approved list to Army and Navy authorities, who make final selection. The books come in two sizes. The large ones, which fit the hip pocket, sometimes run to 512 pages and 225,000 words in length. The smaller ones fit snugly into a serviceman's breast pocket.

Bundles of these books were flown to the Anzio beachhead. They were handed out to the U.S. Marines on Tarawa a few days after the defeat of the Japanese on that atoll. They have been dropped on Pacific islands by parachute. They have been issued in huge lots to hospitals behind combat areas. They have been passed out to soldiers embarking for overseas duty. Pocket books everywhere are steadily changing the reading habits of the American people, as well as greatly augmenting the number and variety of books read.

Books Clubs

Harry Scherman founded the book-of-the-Month Club in 1926, and from a nucleus of 4,000 readers the circulation expanded to a point where no new members are being taken in for the duration of the war except as replacements for those who have died or dropped out. A panel of judges, assisted by a staff of 19 readers, make the final selections. The books are accepted by the reader on faith. From 1926 to 1944 a total of 263 titles were distributed as well as 88 book dividends, mostly new editions of old classics. There is no distinct pattern in the selection, and the range has included Isak Dinesen's "Seven Gothic Tales", Ignazio Silone's "Bread and Wine" and Carl Sandburg's "Lincoln."

The judges have drawn from all genre and Book-of-the-Month Club members never know whether to expect a book of verse, a war book, a novel or a philosophical work. The organization has functioned as a friendly librarian to the nation. The authors whose works are selected usually have greatly augmented outside sales. The average bookshop sale of a Book-of-the-Month Club choice is 48,000, and the publisher usually counts on printing at least 260,000 copies of the chosen work.

The Literary Guild was formed in 1927. In the early days the members signed up for 12 books. Eventually the Guild reduced the number to four, with a bonus after each group had been taken. An editor-in-chief has the final say in the Guild selections and many outstanding American authors have come to light under its banner. Two early selections—"Laughing Boy" by Oliver La Farge and "The Store" by T. S. Stribling—were among the Pulitzer Prize winners, and Upton Sinclair, Pultizer Prize winner in 1943, was represented in the Guild during 1940 with "World's End."

A number of smaller book clubs operate on a successful scale, including several run by trade unions. The National Maritime Union Book Shop sends out to its 40 odd branches a new "Ship's Library", a set of books selected and assembled for crews embarking from ports in the United States. The United Automobile Workers Labour Book Club, recently incorporated in Michigan as non-profit enterprise, is another new departure in the field of union education. UAW members in 800 locals are now sending in subscription to the club, which issues books by a committee of the union from all publishers' lists. The first selection of the Labour Book Club was John Hersey's, "A Bell for Adano", best-selling war novel of 1944, which has been dramatized and is now being made into a film.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union, an American Federation of Labour affiliate, has a book division which, for the past 23 years, has advised union members on current books. The union has an agreement with publishers whereby books ordered through the union are available at reduced prices.

War Restrictions

Wartime restrictions have had considerable effect on the book publishing industry. American books as a whole are smaller, slimmer and easier to handle as a result of paper restrictions. The manufacturing cuts are barely perceptible to the reader. Books have as much reading content as ever, but they have fewer pages. Their margins are narrower. Type is more closely packed. Nearly all the publishing houses have experimented in design and format. Some have reduced type sizes, printing longer lines and more type to the page. Thick paper, decorative touches, widely spaced type are taboo. Law books are fine editions can still be bound in any grade of sheepskin but all the best grades of cattle-hide are reserved for military use or for essential civilian purposes.

Meanwhile, book designers, facing war paper shortages and production difficulties, have increased their efforts to raise the standards in the art of bookmaking. Not only in the limited field of fine books, but also in the broad fields of text and trade books which are mass-produced, the comparatively new specialized craft of the book designer has set up numerous awards, exhibits and celebrations to recognize achievement and maintain a good level of design. The American Institute of Graphic Arts founded in 1914, is the most active organisation devoting attention to printing as an art. Every month "Publishers Weekly," Journal of the U. S. book trade, lists the current books chosen by the Institute's Trade Book Clinic as outstanding examples of excellence in design, and publishes an analysis of the works by the jurors responsible for the selections.

Private associations of persons interested in fine books exist in many U.S. cities, including the Groller Club of New York, the Rowfant Club of Cleveland, the California Book Club and the Club of Odd Volumes in Boston. Many of these publish limited editions and maintain libraries open to the public. Typical is the Caxton Club of Chicago, which celebrates its 50th anniversary this year. Societies of craftsmen in the graphic arts are also springing up all over the country.

American universities, too, maintain their own presses. During 1944, 22 publishing houses connected with universities in the United States published nearly 400 books. The leading publisher in this field is the Columbia University Press in New York, followed by the presses of Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts; Princeton University in Princeton, New Jersey; and the University of Chicago. Other outstanding college presses are the Stanford University Press at Palo Alto, California, the University of California Press at Berkeley, and the University of North Carolina Press at Chapel Hill.—

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PROPHET OF INDIAN RENAISSANCE

By DOULATRAO PARSHURAM

"THIS MAN, remarkable in himself, is still more remarkable as a prophecy of what is to be," wrote Edward Thompson of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, in 1928. If at all there could have been any reservations to this statement then (which there were none), the twelve years of the Poet's life after that vindicated the claim completely and without any room for doubt. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in his own greatness was symbolic of the future greatness of India. In almost every department of life he fostered Indian culture, and pointed the way to its future.

Indian culture is not a composite thing; as no culture in the world can be. It has its innumerable branches, its tentacles, so to speak; and it is very difficult indeed to envisage it as a whole. But as far as was tenable, Rabindranath incorporated in his work the manifestations of the various facets of Indian culture. He was a poet, first and foremost, but he was also a story writer, novelist, playwright, critic, educationist, philosopher, politician, rural reconstructionist, artist, musician-composer, dramatist and patron of dancing, nationalist, lover of freedom, internationalist. In his versatility he compressed all life as it were. But not only was there in his work a portrayal of true Indian culture, he paved the way for a cultural renaissance in India.

Flower Garland

His main function was as a poet; he became famous all the world over on the basis of his poetry. In this poetry he left the old beaten tracks. In fact never did he go according to an established pattern in anything. His poetry was bound by no shackles of rhyme, metre or form; yet it had rhythm in it and music, and set new standards in versification. He wrote whatever he felt in his heart and soul and did not bother in what way or form he wrote it. Hundreds now follow his example, and in fact there are many who have been inspired solely by Rabindranath.

Rabindranath, unlike Oscar Wilde and many other Western poets, was a believer in the ethical values of poetry: his was not mere aesthetic work. It was always with a purpose: woven with devotional sentiments, patriotic feelings and here and there some revolutionary touches.

Even as a poet "who has exquisitely phrased moods of misgiving and wistful trust that have been inarticulate but felt by men and women of many races," he is a universal poet. The achievement of *'Gitanjali'*, even though it is not his greatest title to remembrance, remains; and at the time of the award of the Nobel Prize to Rabindranath, for *'Gitanjali'* the Swedish Archbishop of Upsala said: "The Nobel Prize in literature is intended for the writer who combines in himself the artist and the prophet. None has fulfilled this better than Rabindranath Tagore."

His creations cover almost every imaginable aspect of culture... The new impulses in Andhra, Gujerati, Maharashtrian and Hindi poetry have emanated from him—in greater or less degree—this is admitted by the writers themselves. In Bengal there is nothing by the way of culture, what to talk of literature, that does not come from him or through him.

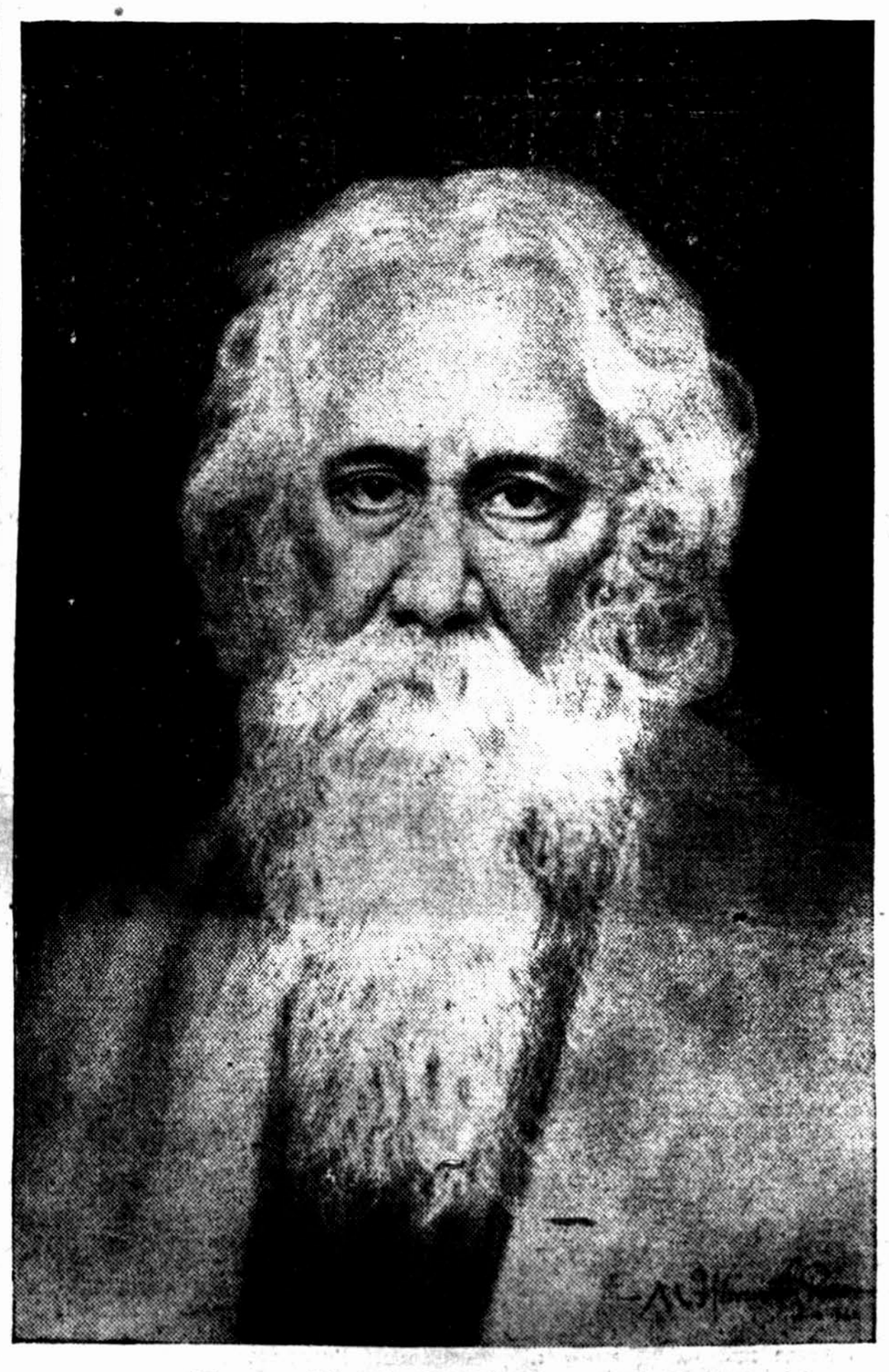
Tagore's stories are the most under-Indian culture, its capacity to give and take and build itself anew. The joy of living in tune with the Infinite, the dignity of the human soul, the sweep of creative unity, the assertion of the spirit against the bond of letter—these ideas enabled him to take in the Universe in a few giant strides. It is wrong to explain him in terms of the East-West relation. Tagore is Indian all through, and being truly so, he absorbs the West easily". (D. P. Mukherji).

Hungry Stones

Tagore's stories are the most under rated of all his work. The best of his stories have qualities which put him among the world's greatest short story writers. They have range and variety, irony, sympathy and understanding, and a fierce scorn against Social evils. Tagore's influence on the story writers of his time, especially women, has resulted in the creation of many charming and interesting stories; and his influence "puts all others into a very cold and deep shade."

His novels deserve the most serious notice that can be given them. His greatest novel of all, 'Gora', in its fullness and closeness of observation, has been followed by the greatest of Rabindranath's successors, Saratchandra Chatterjee. The qualities of the short stories can be found in the novels, if not in the same concentration of beauty yet on a wilder field and in fuller study." 'Gora' is a novel that not only describes Indian Society perfectly, but also indicates what the future of Indian Society is likely to be, what trends will be followed and what mentalities will prevail. 'The Home And The World, is a picture of new India during her national awakening and upheavel.

His dramatic work does not allow of any clear-cut division into prose and poetry. The best of his plays are 'Chitra' which is sheer loveliness, 'The Post Office' which is symbolical, 'Sacrifice' which is a tirade against human sacrifice at the altar of the gods, 'The Cycle of Spring', 'The King of the Dark Chamber', which is a mystery play, redeemed by the majesty of the conception it presents. Some of his plays are such as place him in the small class of very great dramatists. His traditions are followed widely in Bengal.



(From a sketch—by M. Heeranath Rao).

A Music Maker

Rabindranath's most characteristic and popular work is his songs. These have passed into the daily life of Bengal. "His songs are popular, with a popularity often made boundless by the tunes to which he has set them." The illiterate sing his songs, three-year-old children lisp in his numbers; and he knew, he desired that he be known through them. "My poetry may or may not die, but my songs never." Mr. D. P. Mukherjee has written in 'Modern Indian Culture': "If India knew his songs as much as Bengal does, she would have stopped breathing as Bengal did, at least would have ceased wondering why Bengal was dead, on that August noon of 1941."

Tagore wrote over 3,000 songs. They are such that if "half a dozen English lyrics most perfect in grace and suggestion could be taken, and then their grace and suggestion multiplied tenfold, the quality of these songs would be known." (Edward Thompson) Tagore demolished the myth of 'purity' in Indian classical music by the very principle of the growth and the very practice of the art of music.

A Dreamer Of Dreams

"In the last phase of development, Tagore's musical genius discovered new dimensions. Throughout his long career he had been throwing up musical dramas in which first the members of his family and, later on, the gifted members of the Santiniketan were rendering him every assistance. In these, dignified acting, beautiful dresses, artistic scenes were harmonised by lovely music. India had her share along with Bengal in the enjoyment of the glory of this mosaic. What might be called the preponderance of music was controlled by dance and drama into perfect proportions. Indian music at last corresponded to the subtleties of individual feeling."

Rabindranath's dramas are an institution in themselves, and have set a new vogue in the country. Tagore is in great part responsible for a revival of the dramatic and the choreographic arts in Bengal, and indirectly in India.

Tagore was a patron of the arts too. He was himself a painter of no mean calibre. He started to paint when he was nearly seventy. Tagore as a painter is visual. His visualness is that of a child. Give a pencil to a child, and as M. Bidou says, "the pencil on aids in the birth of a line of which he knew nothing, and which was waiting to be born. This line was not foreseen by the mind. On the contrary, in the infinite number of possible figures, all that the mind could do was to recognise the particular one which was striving to appear in that particular space, and which was so to speak, already completely traced and only needed to be made visible." Tagore's own estimate of his paintings was that they were 'salvage work' of the fittest and the most rhythmical out of the 'perpetual activity of natural selection in his lines' in the universe of forms.

"Such a sight is insight, not into the 'meaning', but into the play of the rhythm which is meaningless, a-symbolical, yet ideational. No formula can explain, no context hold Tagore's genius."

Tagore's influence on art was so great that today there is a distinct Tagore School of Thought, which has given our country a lead in the sphere of art for some decades now.

Bard, Prophet, Priest

The Supreme Poet of India was a great pedagogue, one of her very greatest. As early as 1890 Rabindranath had violently reacted against the prevalent system of education and had called it worse than the savage's knowledge of the use of his arms. The poet had never taken kindly to the discipline of the schools and had played truant all along. So in 1901 he established the Vidyalaya at Santiniketan to give effect to the various ideas he had been maturing. His idea was to 'catch them young.' "Children in contact with nature and in co-operation with their own group would learn to feel and do rightly. Self-reliance and hardihood would be the meed of their initiative. There would be no bar to self-expression." They would be brought up in the atmosphere of living aspiration. "Once feeling and curiosity were trained, the boys would study nature. Then there would be awareness of India; her past through researches, her present through living links with the economic life of the people, and her future as a chief contributor to the progress of humanity."

The purpose of education, according to Tagore, was the highest purpose of man, the fullest growth and freedom of soul. "Let the object of our education be," he said, "to open out spiritual wisdom of the power of love, before us, and to give us the power to make the true use of it in our life, and offer it to the rest of the world when the time comes, as our contribution to its eternal welfare."

The Abode Of Peace

Yet it seems the people do not wish to see this contribution made, for Santiniketan has not been the success it should be. People felt that it did not strike roots, though rootedness was the very aim of the Poet's endeavour. The people have shown stupendous indifference towards its ideals.

Santiniketan is truly India—as one of our leaders once observed. As far as possible it brings into compass the various facets of Indian culture. There are the Buddhist, Vedic, Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Tibetan, Chinese, Islamic, Zorastrian departments of study; the Kala Bhavan fosters Arts and Crafts; the Sangeeta Bhavana gives fillip to music and dancing; and above all there is the Sreeniketan, the home of rural uplift. Here is the heart and soul of India, for India is essentially agricultural. The pupils in this department experiment and pass on the results of their work to the peasants. Work is done according to the most up to date scientific plans of drainage, irrigation, breeding and keeping of animals, tilling of fields, etc. It is the endeavour of this department to show how rural India (therefore the greater part of India) can be improved.

There is no distinction of caste, creed or colour in Santiniketan. The outcastes of India, all aliens, and people of all colours find asylum in Santiniketan. Santiniketan is not merely India; it is a study in universal brotherhood. It is an indication of the future trends in Indian and international cultures. If Rabindranath's only work had been Santiniketan, yet his contribution to Indian renaissance could hardly have been surpassed.

He had no set philosophy. His convictions and principles were never transformed into dogmas. He stood for complete abolition of the caste system, and he laid great emphasis on Hindu-Muslim unity. He was a stern advocate of the Oriental mode of living. He never tolerated humiliation, and preached the same gospel to the patriots of the country. Non-co-operation according to him was a form of begging. The Gandhians have debated this, but controversy on this point is a mis-direction of effort.

By Cult . . . .

His religion was the religion of humanity and he was strictly opposed to sectarianism. In this he was foreshadowing the Thought of the future. If at all there can be any solid basis for post-war world reconstruction it lies in human brotherhood and

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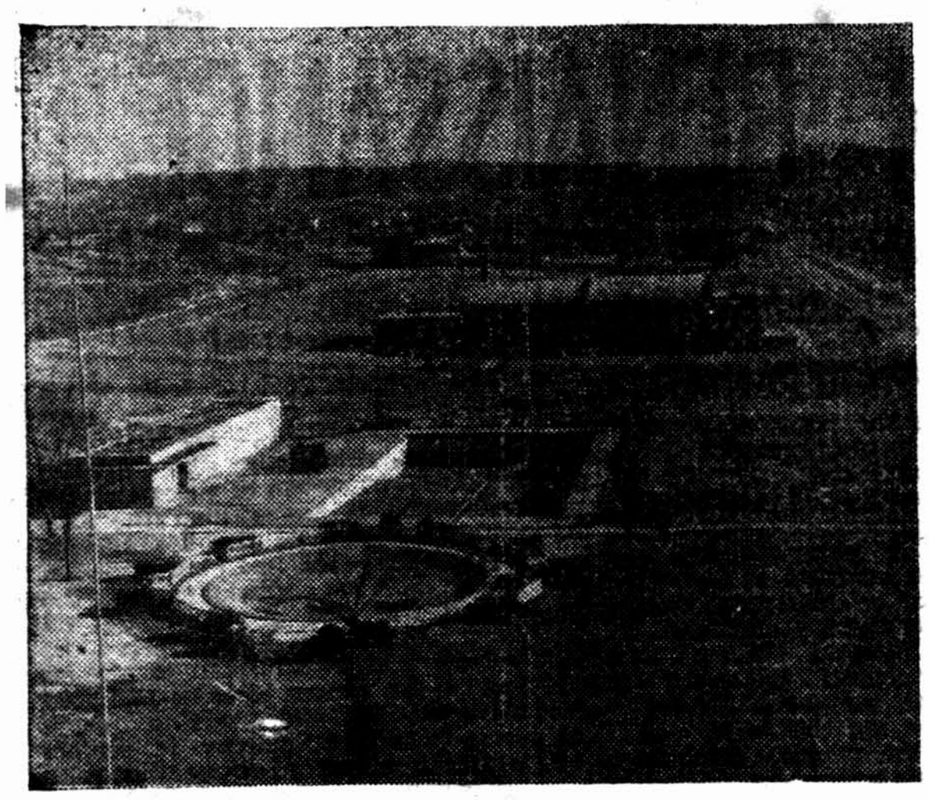

Recreation centre in Kingsport, Tennessee. Shown are the municipal swimming pool, the civic auditorium, park, sports stadium and picnic grove.

A typical corner in the residential section.

Kingsport Tennessee: A Model Industrial Town

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, is a phenomenon among cities, a young industrial town which from the beginning was planned deliberately for industrial efficiency, civic beauty and human happiness.

A quarter of a century ago a group of its citizens dreamed of an ideal community; from their plans has developed the city which is now being studied as a model by those whose work it will be to rebuild the devastated cities of other lands. Because it has grown along planned lines, Kingsport has been able to integrate its recreational and social developments with the demand of industry. Factories in this pleasant town, set in a broad river valley overshadowed by the Blue Ridge Mountains in the eastern United States, manufacture explosives, fabrics, film and books, glassware and a hundred other products. The community is devoid of industrial slums.

Soon after the end of the 1914-18 was a group of Kingsport citizens decided to apply their civic pride to the planning of a community as nearly ideal as human experts could devise. They started with the assets of their location, a broad valley set in an unspoiled landscape, abundant water power, and a group of citizens anxious to make the experiment a success. Dr. John Nolan, an experienced city planner, was engaged to supervise the development. Experts from Columbia University in New York City devised the educational system. The Bureau of Municipal Research of the Rockefeller Foundation drew up the city's charter. Four architects of national reputation designed not only the public buildings, schools, churches and stores, but also the homes. Their aim was to combine usefulness and beauty and avoid monotony. In style the architecture is largely early American, as most appropriate to the geography and history of the region.

Physical Plan Simple

The physical plan of the city is simple, to permit expansion without distortion. The residential section spreads along the hilltops, where everyone has space and privacy. Along the river lie the industries, and between the two are the shops. The streets are broad and concrete-paved; many are well-landscaped parkways. Even the business streets are tree-planted. Home owners are encouraged to plant gardens and trees; for advice they may consult the municipal landscape architect, who, incidentally, is a woman.

The centre of the city, known as the "Civic Centre", is a small park, surrounded by the post office, the inn and six churches, all framed by trees and shrubs. From the circle broad parkways fan out.

The community hospital is an example of the vision of the early planners. Although two private hospitals were adequate for the community needs at first, the designers provided for the ultimate erection of a large municipal hospital. They set aside for the purpose a ten-acre bit of forest on the top of one of the hills, guarded on three sides by ravines. Ten years ago the ideal hospital was built in its lovely woodlawn setting, isolated yet only five minutes drive from the heart of the city. Most of Kingsport's citizens belong to the hospital association, which, at an individual cost of 75 cents a month, provides full hospital care for its subscribers.

Sites for future schools were similarly set aside throughout the city, available for use as the community expands. Each school is set in a park of four and one half to nine acres of woodland, with playground or athletic field included in each. Playgrounds are open to all, winter and summer, under expert supervision. The State University of Tennessee, has a special arrangement for Kingsport students. In co-operation with various local industries the student alternates three months of study at the university with a like period of practical engineering or scientific training in the laboratories of the Kingsport manufacturing plants.

Politically, Kingsport is run on business lines. A city Manager, appointed by the citizens through the action of their elected aldermen, is the chief executive; he selects the heads of the city departments. The efficiency of this municipal system, the first of its kind in Tennessee, has encouraged its adoption in many other communities of the state and nation.

In Agricultural Region

Approximately half of Kingsport's estimated 40,000 population live outside the city limits. The town is set in a rich agricultural region; frequently the members of a family live on the home farm and drive daily to a Kingsport factory to work. Although the city itself is modern, the surroundings retain the charm of early America; in the nearby mountains are old water mills and cabins with wide fire-places, stone chimneys and rafters hung with drying herbs. The first settlement on the site was in 1761 when a fort was built to guard the fording place of the river. This became an important point in the old Wilderness Trail, by which early settlers moved westward into new territory. The town derived its name from a family named King which shipped bacon, salt and other commodities

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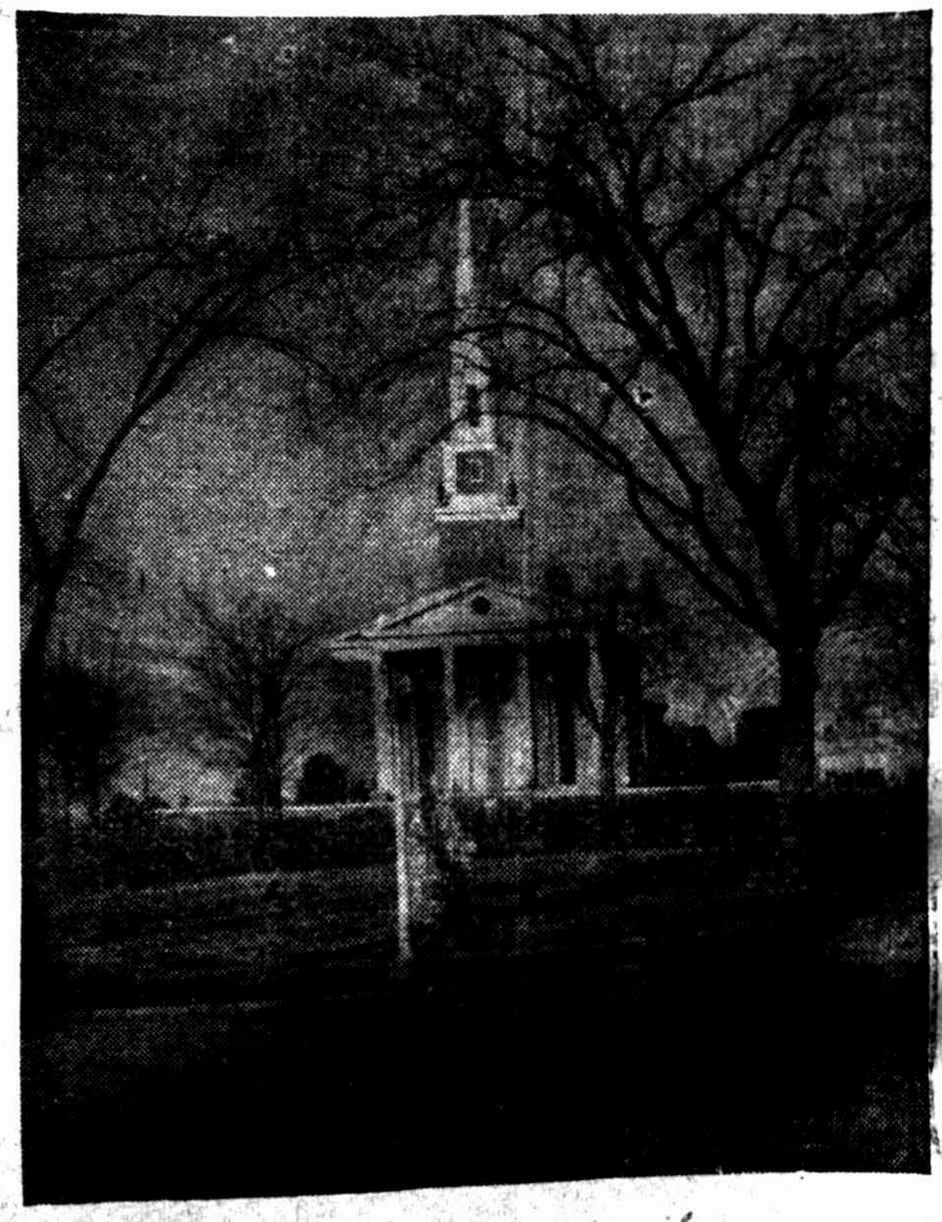
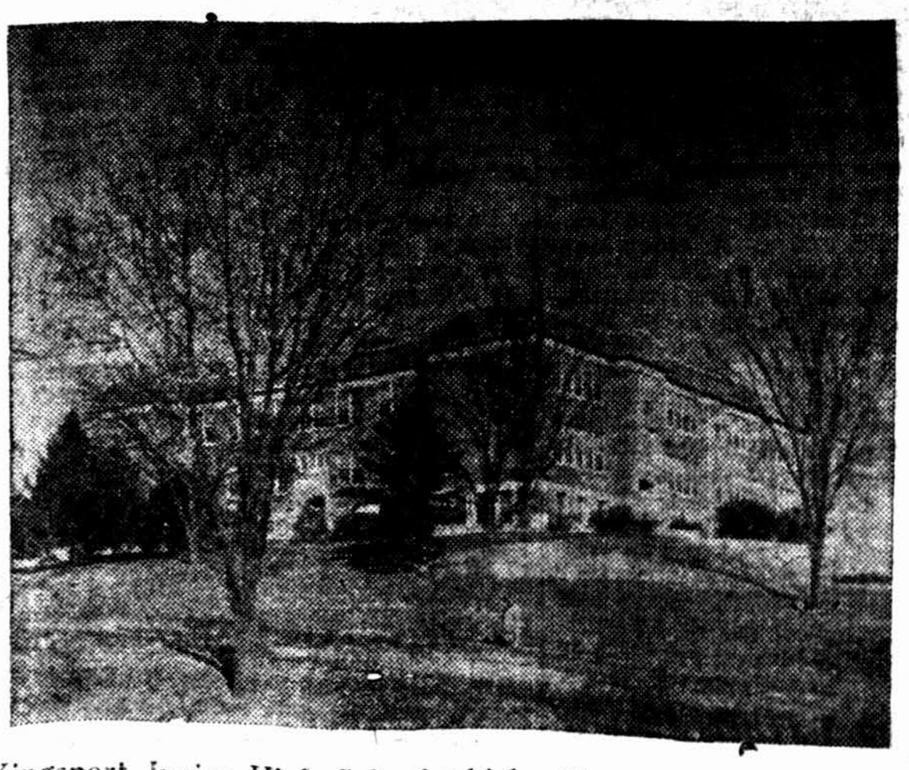
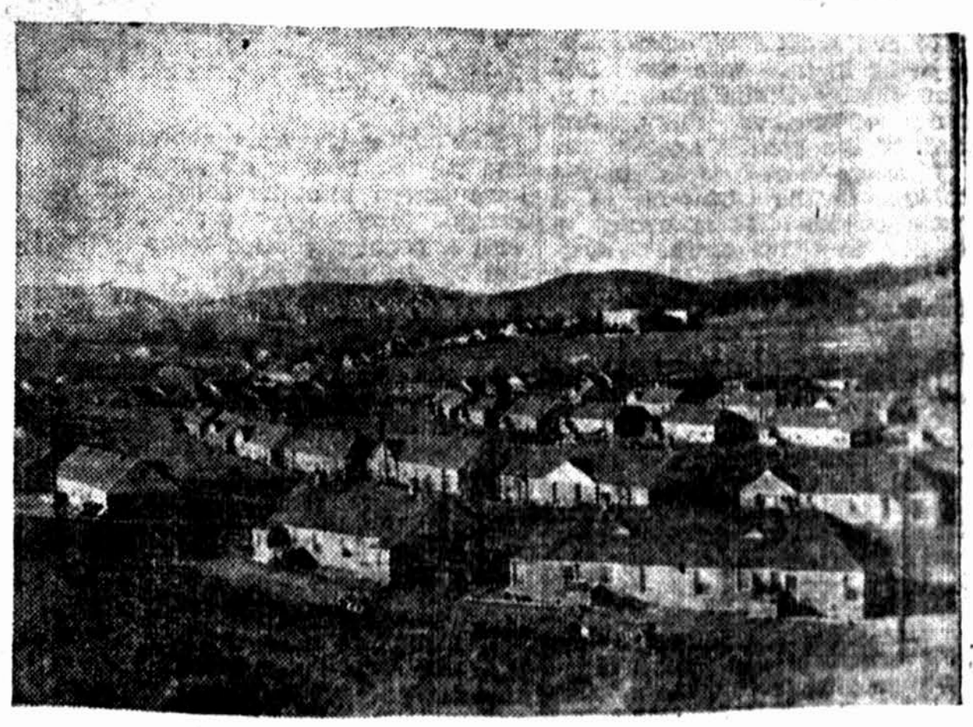


The first Presbyterian Church of Kingsport framed between the old elms of the civic circle.



Kingsport Junior High School which like all the schools in Kingsport, is set in a landscaped campus many acres in size.



A group of new homes recently built to accommodate war workers in Kingsport.

SEARCHLIGHT ON LABOUR LANDSLIDE

By PROF. H. N. VIBHAKAR

The way Labour swept the polls in the recent British Elections astounded friend and foe alike.

A study of the political as well as psychological factors underlying the unprecedented Labour landslide is of absorbing interest.

For the Labour Government power is not likely to prove a bed of roses. The tasks of a Hercules await it in every sphere. Failure may will put the clock back, but success will herald the dawn of a brave new world.

For the first time in the history of Parliament the Conservatives have suffered a decisive defeat from the Labour Party. It is remarkable that a party and a hero who had undisturbed power for quite a time, who helped England to steer through the greatest crisis of endurance at home and overseas, who turned defeat, tears, toil and blood to victory, peace and hope should in their hour of triumph and glory suffer a crushing and decisive defeat.

It is remarkable again that a party which had tried for effective power within the British Parliamentary System for three decades should succeed at such a critical stage in the history of Britain almost as a sentinel of the dawn of a new era in Britain, in Europe, in the world. The decisive defeat of the Conservative seems to be at once a warning and a challenge of the temper of the present age. What could be the reasons which explain this outstanding change? Is it merely a swing of the pendulum? It is only a general desire for a change after a long recess? Only the understanding of the magnitude and the character of the issues that have been involved will the significance of the epoch making elections brought to light. The factors are too many and complex to permit a simple and an easy analysis. To my mind it is not so much the apparent as the impersonal and deep causes which strike the issues that have been at stake.

A Telling Factor

Firstly, it is the quality of the British electorate which has decided against the Conservatives. It is not merely that the number of voters with labour sympathies have increased. I believe, it is the new young voters since the last election that have made this decisive difference of two million more votes. The youth of the nation has shown that he is not prepared to risk with Churchill and all that he represents, the fruits of all his tears, toil and blood. The fighting nation at the front and at home could not afford the luxury of another mistake within a quarter of a century to-day the destinies of the nation in the hands of those who may have won the two wars but have not shown any indication to have the capacity and the courage to win the peace. The lessons of the uneasy years between 1919 to 1939—that neither the world was made safe for democracy nor democracy for the world—were learnt with too heavy a price to permit another gamble with the destinies of the nation.

The young electorate—which has shown that it has not been too young—seems to have made up its mind that the spirit of the new age, the happy dreams they had during their terrible ordeals at the home and the overseas fronts, their fond hopes which had been nurtured in their determined and silent sacrifices involved in the process of victory, and their inner urge for a just and a free society could materialise only if they put the reins of power in the hands of those who have the vision and the determination to create the overdue brave new world. This then is clear that the decision which made the difference was the decision of the youth and those disillusioned after the last war. It was at this stage of the war to replace the dynamics of war by the dynamics of peace and justice.

Tory Mentality

Secondly the psychological factors also had an important part to play in the Conservative debacle. Habit, fear, anger, aspiration these are only a few of the important elements of the psychological phenomena of political behaviour. Man in power live by the routines of comfort and security which they will not permit to be disturbed or challenged. As soon as the basis of that routine begins to be doubted or questioned, those in power show their first re-action of studied amusement. But no sooner such doubts become wide spread those accustomed to power and comfort become gripped fear. Then, to them, a discussion becomes challenge, new ideas become threats, the plea of reason is a demand for surrender.

They are driven to routine appeals to the cherished traditions of the nation; they bemoan the lack of faith,; they begin to indentify the usual conditions as the normal conditions. They fail to remember that the secret of powers lies in its capacity to adapt itself to the new requirements. Their fear inhibits the temper of accommodation which is the basis of successful politics. Their timidity makes them incapable of the temper which large experiment requires. They suffer from the delusion that to concede something is to lose everything: that to yield any more is to invite disaster. They feverishly appealed to rely on experience, tradition, faith, absolute capacity when, in fact, the reliance upon them all has brought them exactly in the predicament in which they find themselves. Thus habit brings intolerance to change; and fear of the disturbance of their settled scale of values expresses itself in anger.

As scepticism grows militant provocation becomes common, desire to suppress increases and finds itself in personal attacks and misrepresentation of the philosophy of those who doubt. This could be the explanation of the Conservatives' continuous dislike and distrust of the labour party culminating in the cresendo if the feverish nervous pre-election speeches of Churchill against Socialism and Socialism. This again could be the explanation of the short notice of the election demonstrating the nervousness born of fear and anger perverted into a challenge. On the other hand psychological factors again have been responsible for those accepting this challenge.

If on the one hand there is a habit and routine of power and comfort, on the other hand there is also the routine exclusion from that the power and its benefts which make them aspire for that power as much out of jealousy as out of necessity. There is therefore that fear that if habitual power continued the habitual exclusion from power and its benefits may continue also. As a result, if, more pronounced is the anger against doubts in the present regime the more certain becomes the desire for a change: the more difficult are the means to that change made, more determined becomes the effort to overthrow those in the way of that change; if a challenge is given for a quick decision in the hour of crisis, acceptance is quicker and louder lest there be the delusion of even a shadow of submission. These then—habit, fear, anger, aspiration have had no small part to play in the catastrophy that overtook the Conservatives.

Political Wisdom

Thirdly, it demonstrates the British character. The Britisher is ever the grim realist whose greatest virtue is his sense of expediency. It was the Britisher who in the midst of greatest crisis could throw out his Prime Minister and put into saddle another who was once the play-boy of the nation, and make him a national hero. It is the Britisher again who has thrown out his greatest hero at the height of his glory. It is typical of the British not to consider any hero indispensable even if he be his most beloved king or the Prime Minister. It is a part of the selective function of the British democratic system as well as the temper to choose the right man at the right time, use him till he is necesary and throw him out without the slightest compunction when he has grown into an anachronism. It is doubtful how many nations could have such courage, objectivity and discipline of the mind to remove, if necessary, their greatest national hero in the hour of his triumph and glory.

Swing To The Left

Fourthly, the victory of the Left is one of the indications of the spirit of our age. Where organised capitalism could not succeed against the better organised fascism it was only the spirit of socialism which alone could check and crush the stampede which the planned military ruthlessness had brought about with clockwise regularity. That spirit was born out of the unparalleled and imperishable enjoyment of organised socialism during peace. It has been increasingly realised—alas! painfully slowly! That the socialist philosophy is not a danger to progress and happiness of Society but rather a condition precedent; that socialism is not an invasion of freedom and peace but a necessary guarantee. It is this realisation that has now opened the eyes of Europe which, disillusioned of the capacities fo capitalism both in peace and in war, is now prepared at least to experiment with socialism.

It is therefore neither an accident nor an indiscriminate unintelligent mob selection. Admitted the discrepancy and the drawbacks of electoral systems of distribution of seats and basis of franchise; granted that the disparity between the Conservative seats voted by six million and odd voters and the approximately double the Labour seats with only a little over two million more votes is disturbing. But like all political systems Democracy has to pay its price which is the least of all. Moreover the experience of society is the greatest teacher and also the qualification to distinguish right from wrong, promise from practice, facts from philosophy, social justice from social figures.

A Brave New World

The Labour party sought power with a promise of a brave new world and a happier England. It has now got that power effective enough to fulfil that promise. Its value will be judged, not from the intention it has or the philosophy it represents, but from the results that it achieves for it will be only in the experience of men that the validity of the hopes that it has created could be justified. The acid test of power is the experience of expected benefits from that power. Achievement of power is only the beginning of the greater and graver issues that face the Labour Government.

It is not merely the pedestrian problem of raising the standard of living—which by itself is the most important and difficult task—that makes the task heavy. It's not "how much"?—but "how"? that makes the solution beset with difficulties. It is more the qualitative than the quantitative aspect of the solution that is being watched with hope and interest. For, it is socialism that is more on trial in Britain than the Labour party. It will be the philosophy in practice and not the political institution that will be the focus of attention of the democratic systems of the world. Let it not be said therefore that there was not a significant difference between the achievements of the Government which has come into power and the one that it has replaced.

Strenuous Days Ahead

Power is a fascinating thing, further, it is dearly won. But it must be felt that it was deserved not because the Labour Party won a psychological victory but because the experience of England (and other countries) of its results have pronounced so. The Labour Government is faced with the heaviest task ahead: Victory over Japan; Employment and housing the demobilised forces, reconstruction of export economy; the method of nationalisation in solving its major problems; the financing of these all; the promise freedom of India; and above all the satisfaction of the scale of values for which the youth of Britain (with those of Russia, China, India, America and other countries) fought and won this war. These are but a few items of the heavy task that demand immediate attention and efficient handling, on the manner and the extent to which it can solve these and other problems will depend the judgment of the electorate which has put Labour into power. The ordeal is heavy but the Government cannot afford to fail; for, in it lies the faith and the future of England's youth and posterity. Socialism will have to succeed within the British Parliamentary system when the opportunity is now given to it or it will cease to hold sway in the minds of the British people.

Problems To Tackle

In the International sphere Britain has to play no less a valuable part. The defeat and destruction of fascism, the security and the freedom of the smaller nations are the two most pressing problems compelling attention of those who have to make out only the world safe for democracy peace and freedom but also all of these to be made safe for society. Above all it must not be forgotten that England is supposed to have entered the war for the principle of independence and security of a small nation. Therefore, as other nations so also India, will judge the value of the advent to power of Labour party upon how, and how quickly it is prepared, not merely to consider but to act for the hopes raised in their philosophy and in their election speeches.

It will have to throw off the traditional game of divide and rule or in its new garb of "settlement of Indian problems only on condition of agreement amongst the Indian parties." Moreover it will have to show that though it has fought for power in England it has achieved it with a desire and a vision to part with power in India (and elsewhere) and not cling to it because how painfully it should remember that those deprived of power are deprived of its benefits also. Further no philosophy or practice of social justice is worth its name if it involves the exploitation one country to meet the expected needs of another. Symbolic acts make no difference; psychological approaches are inadequate for problems which are real and not psychological. Words and symbols have long become anachronisms in our society of real problems. It is only the dynamics of equality in this world of contradictions and inequalities that can remove the present discontents. Those in power with a will to solve the problems do not depend upon the initiative of those whom these problems affect. Authorities cannot like Judges talk in terms of consent decrees but only in terms of execution of a bold policy of vision and understanding.

"How did you get in the Land Army?"
"When they called me up I said I was a pharmaceutist."

IN DEFENCE OF POLITICIANS

W. W. WAYMACK
In "New York Times Magazine"

Politics as a career is rated lower in America than in any other country that is really devoted to democratic ways. The word "politician" is practically never used except belittlingly.

Our disrespect for the politician is no new thing; it has been with us a long time. It is obvious at all levels of government and it extends horizontally beyond the elected policy-makers to the host of appointive functionaries (the bureaucrats) and professional politicos of the party hierarchies.

To the average American, politics as a career includes to a degree even the fields of public administration that in theory are "out of politics." Our attitude toward politics has long tended to be like that of feudal aristocrats toward tradesmen; we have regarded it as an unfortunate necessity. The art of politics and the science of government are intermixed, and we hope our sons won't descend to the dirty business.

At least 70 per cent of our people, obviously, would be simply bewildered by Lloyd George's dry retort to critics some decades ago to the effect that what the country (his country, of course) needed was not more "statesmen" but more "good politicians."

That this attitude of ours, regardless of the reasons for it, contains danger is plain. A people which will fight wars and suffer endless sacrifices in defence of the democratic way obviously puts the top value on a philosophic idea. It ought, therefore, to rate highly the task of implementing the Great Idea: The profession of politics and government should rank higher than any other.

Poisons In The System

Why do we undervalue, if not our present politicians and their cousins the bureaucrats, the roles that are inevitably theirs? It is a big question, but some of the answers stand out. For convenience they can be put in four categories:

1. Structural defects of our American democratic process.
2. Poisons in the system.
3. Indoctrinated prejudices.
4. Educational deficits.

Even partial listing of the handicaps put upon the democratic process by peculiarities of our system is bound to include some that could and should be cut out, some that could at least be pruned, and some that we can only get away from slowly. But we can well recognize them all as handicaps and comprehend that whatever makes the democratic process unsatisfactory contributes to our low regard for the political career of public service.

Here are some of the structural handicaps:

1. The undemocratic veto power over international treaties possessed by any third of our Senators, who could easily be representative of a much smaller fraction of our population. Bulwarked by the extraconstitutional committee system, this spells pure frustration in the most critical political field.

2. The practice of Senate filibuster, uncontrollable by closure, which makes a mockery of the democratic process. As President Wilson said, "The Senate of the United States is the only legislative body in the world which cannot act when a majority is ready for action." The late Wendell Willkie pointed out in a recent magazine article that filibuster is a pet resort of those who, as in the case of the poll tax, want to perpetuate special and undemocratic privilege.

3. The seniority rule governing Congressional committee chairmanships which frequently puts into positions of enormous strategic importance men of minimum qualifications completely out of tune with the times.

4. Lack of adequate streams of information to Congress and its committees.

5. Lack of workable procedure for over-all democratic control by the legislative of the growing powers of the administrative branch of government.

6. Excessive, chronic conflict between executive and legislative, inherent in our system.

Politics as a career is rated lower in America than in any other country that is really devoted to democratic ways. The term "Politician" is a term of contempt. The belief is widespread that the politicians are crooked and that none of them since the boyhood of George Washington have been guilty of the indiscretion of telling a truth. In this article an American editor pleads for a new orientation of the breed

7. Weakness of our Cabinet system. The personnel, though often strong, lacks the broad experience in government characteristic of British Cabinets. More importantly, the Cabinets lacks a real and assured role, even advisory, and has no liaison with the legislative except personal. Largely this flows from "separation of powers."

8. Weakness of the States as units for getting necessary things done. Extremely laggard development of the regional approach by interstate compacts to problems that could be solved at a less than national level but obviously can't be solved at the State level.

9. The hopeless method of platform making traditional with our political parties. Compromise is essential, but our party platforms are ordinarily merely exercises in equivocation. Such experiments as the Mackinac Conference of Republicans and as the "Glenn Frank Committee" of Republicans years ago could be made the beginning of something better.

10. Statutory barriers to third-party movements are too strong. Some resistances, to prevent easy fragmentation of parties, can be defended. To close the door against protest movements entirely is to remove a salutary threat to existing major parties when they get too sluggish.

Money The Standard

Of "poisons in our system" that contribute to contempt for politics and politicians the spoils system is captain. No other genuinely democratic nation has anything approaching it. Considering all its effects, it probably does more than any other single thing to discredit the political career.

Come now to some indoctrinated prejudices.

As a people we have glorified moneymaking and have tended to measure "success" chiefly by what a man "accumulates". This has been a natural characteristic of the industrial age, and particularly of a young people with a continent full of natural resources to exploit. We have undervalued everything else, from art to politics.

Our patterns of thinking have largely been set by those who have led in economic development. One of the patterns has been constant deprecation of "politics." It has not been uncommon for economic power to "buy" politicians and then condemn them for being buyable. The same phenomenon has marked the attitude of economic power toward politicians when the politicians were not bought but merely pressured.

Thinkers At A Discount

A long-cultivated illusion is the cure-all advocacy of "more business in government." The assumptions behind this, all of them wrong, are that the job of running a private business enterprise is identical with government, that all business is well managed, all government poorly managed, and that everything would be perfect if all elective and appointive men in government had and exercised precisely the attitude and skills that characterize men in business.

Of course, administrative ability of the "efficient business" type is important in government; but it is by no means the only important qualification and it is not even necessarily the most important.

An aspect of the same illusion is the inculcated fear of the scholar-type in politics—of the "professor" and the "theorist". Anybody who can be suspected of having read a serious book—anybody, in other words, who might be likely to have some perspective and to think in terms of general interest—has been looked upon as automatically disqualified for the "business" of making national policies or of applying them.

Our whole American structure is built on "theory" of the broadest kind, promulgated by men of the scholar type; and by nobody is theory so vehemently invoked on every policy issue as by those who must discount theorists.

We weren't so afraid of the man capable of thinking in the early days. Our Jeffersons, Franklins, Madisons, Adamses and Hamiltons were conspicuously good at it. The qualities of a man who has "met a payroll" are essential in government, but so are the qualities of the student and thinker.

Our attitude of indiscriminate hostility toward the "bureaucrat" is also a prejudice. The only real question, however, is whether we shall have a good bureaucracy or a bad one; it will be a big one in any case. The career man in appointive public service is not only with us to stay, but he is vital. To smear the whole class is ridiculous. To undervalue members of it, as a consequence to underpay them, and then to deny them the prestige which can serve in lieu of larger industrial rewards for equal competence, not smart. "Why should a good man stay in government?"

Education Indeed!

There will always be deficits of education until men become gods. But we've got some educational lags that need rather rapid overcoming. The lags are quite as pronounced among the "successful" as in lower economic strata. Too many of us are too slow about accepting the fact that evolution, adaptation, change, is as irresistible and essential in social institutions, including government, as in industrial technology.

There is an appalling lack of general education as to the ABC's of economics—a main reason for our frequent inability to comprehend what constitutes "the general interest" as against local or minority interests or even to comprehend the vital necessity of making the general interest prevail.

There is need, too, for much greater appreciation of the politician's role, and that means education. Since politicians, either as intelligent patriots or as stooges for economic groups, are going to make the great decisions that broadly determine the character of our economy as well as the size of our post office buildings, this need is surely obvious.

In general, education that steeps our youth in the democratic ideal but fails to "make stick" a lifelong recognition of the tremendous importance of the processes through which that ideal must express itself, is deficit education.

It should be added that not our public educators primarily, but rather the peculiar climate of upper and middle class opinion, which has tended to keep education in "safe" channels, is to blame. The prevailing concept of safety has been to shield the taught from the living reality of the democratic process later than the period of Julius Caesar.

Is it true that politicians as a class are more crooked than the rest of us? The idea is absurd—but it is certainly widely held.

If we are thinking of money honesty, for every politician who goes wrong there is an individual, or more often a group, not in politics that invites him to go wrong. If we mean the negative virtue of not lying, success in politics puts a tremendous premium on dependability of the given word. The very evasiveness of politicians is mostly a recognition of that fact.

Are our politicians all incompetent? Ridiculous again. For the successful politician must have and has ability. It may be of a non-constructive or even mischievous kind, from the blatherskite talents of some to the malignant genius of Huey Long. But our houses of Congress, for example, always contain men of both ability and conscientiousness. Ordinarily unpublicized, they are there, and elsewhere, in proportion to our public appreciation of what kinds of abilities the processes of government in a free society demand.

Hopeful Trends

We cannot put better men in Congress and other offices until we as a people really know, and know deeply, what better men are. We cannot know that until we know that democracy stands or falls by what men in public careers do.

To preach the need of education, even the kind that consists less of learning new truths than of sloughing off old fallacies, sounds like the preachment of frustration, for education is slow. Yet there is no need for pessimism. Considerable progress in hopeful directions can be made right now; more can be made after a little education, and still more later. Already we have made fumbling starts with very hopeful methods, and the fumbling is less significant than the starting.

If the high potential of the Congressional investigating commitee has given us a travesty, like the Dies committee, it has given us the opposite, like the Truman committee.

If Herbert Hoover's fact-finding commissions, nonpartisan and buttressed with experts, were ridiculed unintelligently, they the something that we can re-employ, and to good purpose, hereafter.

Senator Gillette, no radical, has proposed constitutional change to end the minority veto over treaties. It is by no means impossible to get this done. Meantime, the method and tradition of circumventing are almost as old as the unworkable clause—the clause which even George Washington found to be unworkable.

Public discussion, plus discussion in the presence of the public, through forums and adult education programmes may have accomplished little as yet, but they have entered the scene impressively and have endless possibilities.

The approach to some basic economic problems of post-war by the Committee for Economic Development—which signifies the brushing off of mere cliches and the adoption of studius thinking by a segment of the industry-finance group—is advance if we have ever had it.

Even such obscure and little things as the "Boy State" experiments conducted in a number of States by the American Legion departments, experiments in which "civics" more or less comes to life, represent sound educational pioneering capable of wider adoption.

There are many other encouragements.

Meantime, perceive the infiltration of scholarly brains into our public affairs even while we sneer. We sneer, but we gradually accept. By and by we shall cease to sneer.

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ALLIED RESPONSE TO JAP OFFER

Truman Surprise For Stalin

WASHINGTON, August 11 (U. P. A.): Russia is expected to raise a major and immediate objection to President Truman's proposal in his speech of Thursday night for internationalization of important European waterways, including the Dardanelles, under the supervision of Britain, the United States, Russia, China and France.

It was understood that the President's speech came as a surprise to the Soviet Embassy here and that those portions of the text dealing with the European situation were telegraphed immediately to Moscow for personal perusal by Premier Joseph Stalin.

Free World In Rapture

Tokyo Papers Appeal For "Absolute Calm"

LONDON, August 11. (Reuter): While the Big Four to-day are considering the Japanese peace offer, unofficial rejoicings are sweeping the whole free world, say's "Reuter."

The New Zealand Premier, Mr. Peter Fraser, announced to-day that Government will grant two days holiday to celebrate the news of Japan's defeat. Mr. Fraser added that when the news is received there should be widest possible rejoicings and Government is arranging national celebration.

Meanwhile, Tokyo newspapers are appealing to the Japanese people to "maintain absolute calm in any contingency".

No direct mention is made of the Japanese surrender offer, but the leading Japanese paper "Yomiuri Hochi" declares: "The Japanese nation is facing most serious difficulties and trials. We must, however, endure them with every possible effort. No matter what may happen, we must not despair. Rise up with renewed vigour and determination. Now is the time when every Japanese should place the fullest confidence in Japanese tradition and culture."

MORNET ASKS FOR DEATH SENTENCE FOR PETAIN

PARIS August 11, (Reuter): The Public Prosecutor, M. Andre Mornet, to-day asked for death sentence for Marshal Philippe Petain, Marshal of France and Victor of Verdun.

M. Mornet made the demand at the end of his summing up of the case for the proseution on the eighteenth day of the Marshal's trial for treason. He accused Marshal Petain of staining the honour of his country.

The verdict of the court sitting in the same courtroom, where Queen Marie Antoinette was sentenced to death a century and a half ago will probably be given in the middle of next week.

STOP PRESS

FRESH RED GAINS IN MANCHURIA.

MOSCOW, August 11, (Reuter): Further Russian advance into the depth of Manchuria and gains of between 10 and 15 miles in the maritime province with the capture of many towns are reported in to-night's Soviet war "communique"—The third since the entry of Russia into the Japanese war.

EISENHOWER IN MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, August 11, (Reuter): The former Allied Supreme Commander-in-Chief, General Eisenhower who is now the United States Commander in Germany, arrived in Moscow by air to-day. He is visiting Russia by invitation of the Soviet Government.

ARUNDALE DEAD

MADRAS, August 11 (A.P.I.): Dr. George S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, passed away at 12-15 this morning. He had been ailing for some time.

STALIN-SOONG TALKS CONTINUE

MOSCOW, August 11. (Reuter): It was disclosed to-day that Generalissimo Stalin and the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov, conferred with the Chinese Prime Minister, Dr. T. V. Soong, in the Kremlin late last night. The talks lasted more than two hours until past midnight.

HOUSE REQUISITION ORDINANCE TO BE AMENDED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, August 11.

The Government of India is expected to issue an ordinance to ratify the legal defect pointed out by the Bombay High Court in the ruling in respect of requisition of houses.

The question is also expected to be taken up in the Federal Court.

Meanwhile, the ordinance is expected to be issued next week.

MILITARY OCCUPATION WILL DECIDE FUTURE

EMPEROR'S AUTHORITY WILL BE DECIDED BY SUPREME COMMANDER NAMED BY "BIG FOUR" AFTER SURRENDER

NEW YORK, August 11. (U.P.A.): The United States Government, on behalf of the Allies, today delivered an answer to the Swiss Legation which said, in regard to the Emperor, that "from the moment of surrender, the Emperor's authority and the Japanese Government's rule of State shall be subject to the Supreme Commander of the Allied powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate the surrender terms."

The answer said that the ultimate form of Japanese Government would be established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese nation.

JAP REPLY IN 24 HOURS

It is generally expected in London, says Reuter, that Japan will give her answer to the Allied surrender terms within 24 hours. That she will accept it is considered, probable. In any case the Allies are in no mood to argue over the Emperor's rights, it is stated.

If Japan accepts, a Peace Committee of 21, which is reported to have been set up as Government in Japan to supercede the War Government, will probably remain in office controlling and administering the country under the directions of the Supreme Commander.

The instrument of surrender will probably be signed on board an Allied battleship to which the Japanese signatories will be summoned.

An American will hold the post of Supreme Commander mentioned in the Allied reply to Japan's surrender offer, it was announced, in Washington.

The post of the Supreme Commander of the Allied forces in occupation of Japan is expected to go to General Douglas MacArthur, who has been leading the American troops in the Pacific since the outbreak of the Japanese war.

It is also expected in informed quarters here that the occupation will be largely an American affair with other powers more concerned with control areas on the Asiatic mainland.

Peace in the Far East to-night pivots on one man—the aloof, enigmatic Hirohito, 128th Emperor of Japan—bespectacled forty-four year-old. "Son of Heaven" whom the Japanese regarded as God.

This evening the United States sent its reply to Japan's stipulation that in the event of surrender the Emperor should "retain his prerogatives as sovereign ruler".

The United States Secretary of State, Mr. James Byrnes, sent the United States reply to the Japanese surrender offer to the Swiss Legation in Washington at 9 p.m. Indian Standard Time to-day.

TEXT OF ALLIED REPLY

Evidence that the United States are speaking for the "Big Four" provided in the covering letter sent by the Secretary of State to the Swiss Charge d'Affaires in Washington. This stated: "The President has directed me to send you for transmission by your Government to the Japanese Government the following message on behalf of the United States, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R. and China."

The message stated: "At the moment of surrender the authority of the Emperor and of the Japanese Government to rule the State shall be subject to the Supreme Commander of Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate the surrender terms. The Emperor will be required to authorise and ensure signature by the Government of Japan and the Japanese Imperial Headquarters of the surrender term necessary to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration and shall issue his command to all Japanese military, naval and air authorities and to all forces under their control wherever they are located to cease active operations and to surrender their arms and to issue such other orders as the Supreme Commander may require to give effect to the surrender terms."

"Immediately upon surrender the Japanese Government shall transport prisoners of war and civilian internees to places of safety as directed, where they can quickly be placed aboard Allied transports.

The ultimate form of Government in Japan shall, in accordance with the Potsdam declaration, be established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people.

Armed forces of the Allied powers will remain in Japan until the purposes set forth in the Potsdam declaration are achieved."

The "Big Fours'" reply to Japan's offer came at the close of a day of mounting tension in the four Capitals as by radio, cable and transoceanic telephone, the statesmen discussed what stand to take on the future of the Emperor.

The Allied conditions for Japanese surrender, in referring to the Potsdam ultimatum, reaffirmed their proposal to dismember the Japanese Empire, says the Associated Press of America.

Under the terms of this declaration Japan would lose all the islands she has seized or occupied since 1914. Manchuria would be returned to China and Korea would, in due course, become an Independent State.

There is no indication yet as to how long it would take the Swiss Government to relay the terms to the Japanese Government, says the United Press of America.

The Japanese Cabinet has probably already received the text of the "Big Four" reply, it is announced in Washington, says Reuter.

Within a few minutes of the announcement by the United States Secretary of State, Mr. James F. Byrnes, of the text of his letter to the Swiss Charge d'Affaires here outlining the final Allied terms, it was flashed by the office of war information to the Pacific and westcoast propaganda stations.

Since then they have been repeating it incessantly on beam transmissions directed at the Japanese home islands.

NO QUESTION OF ARMISTICE

Japan's surrender cannot be completed for three or four days because of the necessity for high Japanese Military Commanders to go either to Guam or Manila to sign the surrender terms, it was said in official quarters here today, says the United Press of America.

The terms for Japan's surrender were drawn up some time ago and was understood that one set is in the hands of Admiral Chester Nimitz on Guam and another at the Headquarters of General Douglas A. MacArthur in Manila.

The informant said there would be no question of signing an Armistice as no Armistice is envisaged. Japanese simply sign terms of complete surrender.

PLANNING OCCUPATION

General Staff Officers of the Allied Governments already are working on problems ahead such as the occupation of Japan, the occupation and reorganisation of Manchuria, Thailand, Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, French Indo-China, and parts of China, it was said to-day.

General Staff Officers in all the Allied Capitals were said to be confident that an end of organized Japanese resistance is at hand and that agreement must be reached immediately about the spheres now under Japanese control. Allied experience in Europe will serve the General Staffs in good stead in solving the problems of temporary military control over the Far East regions, it was said.

For the present, there will be no cessation of the movement of United States troops and equipment to the Far East, a War Department official said, pointing out that even if the Japanese homeland surrenders, there is a prospect that scattered Japanese forces in China and the by-passed islands of the Pacific may continue to fight on.

U. S. & SOVIET VIEWS

President Truman and his Cabinet conferred for more than an hour late yesterday, says an Associated Press of America cable.

The feeling was growing in some diplomatic quarters today that the "Big Four would turn down the Japanese offer and make clear to the Japanese that the Allies will impose the terms.

Meanwhile, the British Cabinet was waiting apparently in anticipation of the word from President Truman on the stand the United States will take. Prime Minister Clement Attlee was understood to be in constant contact with President Truman. Most of the diplomatic quarters believed that whatever attitude the United States takes, Britain will follow suit.

These quarters added that it appeared that China and Russia would insist on unconditional surrender.

There was general agreement that, no matter what the reply was, the war in the Pacific would be over soon.

Widespread expectation in Washington is that the war will be over in a relatively few days—and that the Japanese, fully realising defeat, will surrender unconditionally in line with the Potsdam ultimatum if the Allies insist. The United States attitude is that the decision whether to leave Emperor Hirohito on the Throne should not be made before the Allied troops occupied Japan.

The Moscow radio commentator, Yermashev, said today: "Unconditional surrender is unconditional surrender—there can be no play on words." Perhaps, his statement was significant as to the Kremlin's attitude towards the Japanese peace offer.

Yermashev said in a broadcast: "Just as the Allied Powers are clearing Europe of Imperialism, they will clear Asia, the largest continent on earth, of the Asiatic variety of Hitlerism—the Japanese aggression and Japanese aggressors.

Japanese Kept In Dark

NEW YORK, August 11 (A.P.A.): Japan is not telling her own people about the latest peace bid.

Federal Communications Commission monitors said that the Japanese conditional surrender offer had been transmitted to America and Europe by radio in English only but thus far there had been no mention of it whatever on Japanese home broadcasts.

JAPS HAVE TO ACCOUNT FOR 85,000 INDIANS

LONDON, August 11 (Reuter): Official sources in London compute that 85,000 Indian Nationals have to be accounted for as soon as the Japanese war is ended. There are 40,000 Indian troops known to be in the hands of the Japanese plus a further 20,000 missing and believed prisoners of war. Additionally, there are 25,000 Indian civilian nationals who are not necessarily interned. Compilation and checking of the figures is difficult, one of the chief guides to the authorities being letters from relatives asking for information.

SHAW'S LATEST

LONDON, August 11 (Reuter): Bernard Shaw the greatest living dramatist, writing in the English language after six years, silence, is working on a new play, the "Evening Standard" reports today. "It is a topical comedy, and I hope, it will be ready next year", Mr. Shaw says in a letter to the paper.

Shaw's last play "In Good King Charles' Golden Days" was written in 1939.

Gold Prices Decline

KARACHI August 11, (A. P. I.): The news of the Japanese offer of surrender had the immediate effect on the bullion market and within a few hours the prices of Gold declined by Rs. 5 per tola and Silver by Rs. 5 per 100 tolas. The prices at present ruling are: Gold Rs. 72/6; and Silver Rs. 131/8. The market tone is now easy.

Latest Commercial

COTTON (OCTOBER).

New York, August 11.

Previous Closing	22.73
To-day's Opening	22.72
Difference	—01
To-day's Closing	22.66
Difference	—07

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, August 11.

Silver	Rs. 131.0
Gold	Rs. 71.14
Cotton	Rs. 398.0

How They Solve Minority Problem In Egypt

LEAD TO INDIA

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
Exclusive to "Chronicle"

In Egypt, our differences are in the skies, where the Cross stands above the Church and the Crescent above the mosque."

In these words an Egyptian leader recently summed up the minority problem in Egypt to an Indian officer travelling with him in the train.

In Egypt, as in India the problem of the majority and minority is one of religion and not of race. The majority are Muslims and the minority are Copts, one of the oldest of the Christian churches, but all alike are Egyptians.

In the countryside, the Muslim and Copt are indistinguishable in appearance or in dress and both alike wear the tarbush. In the cities of Cairo and Alexandria, the Muslim is more mixed in blood, owing to the infiltration of the Arab and Turks. Such former differences as there were are fast disappearing. The Muslim woman is discarding the veil more and more, and few are now to be seen in the big cities.

The veil was never worn by Muslim women in the countryside and the Coptic women never wore it. Only in the country towns is the veil still worn to any exten.

At one time, too, the Copt was distinguished from the Muslim, because he drank wine and spirits, particularly date spirit, but now the Muslim is no longer quite such an abstainer as in the past.

Under Arab and Turkish rule, the often-persecuted Copt specialised in administrative work. The scribes, accountants and and surveyors were almost all Copts and these professions were handed drown from father to son. Without the Copt, the foreign ruler could not administer the country and this helped to save the Copts in the dark days of fanatical persecution.

Nowadays, the custom of apprenticing a boy to his father as a clerk or a surveyor has died out and Copts are to be found in every trade and profession, although they still retain their old faculty for mathematics.

The Copts formerly numbered about one-tenth of the population in Egypt but the higher birth-rate of the Muslims, who admits polygamy and divorce, has increased his numbers in comparison to the monogamous undivorcing Copts. The Copts now form one-twelfth or one-thirteenth of the population and number 1,500,000 out of a population of some 17 millions.

How does the Copt fare in Egypt, compared with the Moslem? "We are treated as fairly as possible", said a leader of the Coptic community, when this question was put to him.

"In commercial and financial matters, in trade and in ownership of land and property, we have equal rights with the Muslim. It is difficult for a Copt, acting independently to enter the Parliament, as it is for the individual in any country. But if a Copt is adopted as a candidate by a political party, they do their utmost to secure his return and he stands as good a chance as any other candidate."

"In the present Parliament, we have 25 members out of 260. It is the custom to have one or two Coptic Ministers in every Cabinet and in the present Government, we have two Ministers, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of State."

"Every school in Egypt is open to the Copts. Our boys can enter all grades of Government schools and are admitted to Universities on equal terms with the Muslim boys. Admission to the Universities is in order of merit and, since every Coptic boy goes to school but not every Muslim, we have a greater proportion of graduates in proportion to our numbers."

"For those boys who cannot afford the fees of the Government schools, the Coptic community maintains its own schools and these are open to Muslim boys who wish to attend them. There is no religious teaching at the Government schools. It is kept quite separate and the Moslems are instructed in the Koran and the Coptic boys, if sufficiently numerous, have a Christian teacher to give them religious instruction.

★ ★ ★

"Religious riots are rare in Egypt but there are occasionally outbreaks by the unintelligent mob. Bloodshed is rare and deaths are few, and usually have some motive other than a purely religious one behind them. Many Copts live in peace isolated in a Muslim community."

The Copts in Egypt live mostly in Upper Egypt, south of Cairo. There are few in the Delta north of Cairo. In very few areas they are in a majority. As cultivators, they have the reputation of being thrifty and hard-working people who save hard to buy more land.

Conversation with various Copts reveals that there are certain discriminations against them, but they admit that these discriminations have a basis of reason and there is no great tendency to make a grievance of them. For instance, the Government never makes a Copt a Mudir or Governor of a province. Its reason is that a Copt ruling over a Muslim majority might only find himself faced with difficulties and opposition to which it would be unfair to expose him.

Again, the police schools and military schools endeavour to limit the number of Copts admitted to about ten per cent and in doing so, bear in mind the proportion of Copts to the general population.

The main grievance of the Copts is about Government appointments which in Egypt provide so large an outlet for the graduates and educated youth of the country. Owing to the Copts' traditional love of education there is a far larger proportion of education Copts than of Muslims, so that the proportion of Coptic candidates for Government posts is higher than their proportion in the population.

In Egypt, as in India, no man's religion is secret. It cannot always be told from his name for many names are common to Muslim and Copt but his father's name will usually reveal it and in any case application forms usually require the applicant's religion to be stated.

The Government, therefore, endeavours to be fair in their selection by choosing a greater number of the Moslem candidates than of the Copts. While the Copts feel a natural disappointment at their failure to secure all the posts to which their scholastic attainments would entitle them, they realise that an overwhelmingly Coptic bureaucracy would cause unrest among the Moslems and would, in the long run, be to the disadvantage of their community.

Great interest is taken in Egypt in India's problems and there is a feeling among Egyptians that at least in the handling of its minority problems, Egypt can give a useful lead to India.

(COPYRIGHT)

Indian Troops Make History In Burma

Killing Japs In Thousands By Beating Them Everywhere

RANGOON, August 10 (A.P.I.): For the third time in the Burma campaign veteran Indian and British troops of four Corps have given the Japanese a thorough beating.

Four Corps has been in the theatre a year longer than any other similar formation. It has been a veritable scourage of the Japs, who dread the sight of their black elephant flash, writes an army observer.

In 1942 they were holding a 400-mile stretch of the Indian frontline and watched the Burma Army and the hordes of refugees stream back into India. Throughout the monsoon they held the Manipur front.

They saw Wingate's 3,000 Chindits going out on their first expedition—a 1,000-mile trek into the heart of Jap-held Burma—to disrupt communications and harass the back areas. When the Jap "March On Delhi" started they bore the brunt of the fighting in the siege of Imphal and at Bishanpur and turned the much vaunted "invasion of India" into a rout back into Burma.

The Corps Commander, Lieut-General G. A. P. Scoones, was knighted in the field by the Viceroy.

39,000 JAPS KILLED

In 1944, when Lieut.-General Sir Frank Messervy took over from General Scoones, the Corps was switched to a new Axis and made a secret move down the Gangaw Valley towards the Irrawaddy. Advancing north up the Mektila-Mandalay Road they gave the Japs a second decisive whipping.

The third was after the breakthrough attempt which has just ended so disastrously for the Japs. The enemy had no alternative but to try to break out across the Mandalay-Rangoon Road and make for the Sittang River. Four Corps, which had fought them at Imphal, Meiktila and all the way down the road to Hlegu, was waiting.

It was fitting that four Corps, who had fought the length of Burma, should be in at the kill. They raised their total of dead Japs to 39,000 with a further 1,090 ou of harm's way in prisoner of war camps.

RS. 26,000 OFFERED FOR NOVA-WOODCOCK BOXING BOUT

NEW YORK, August 10 (Reuter): The American boxing promoter Jimmie Johnston who is Lou Nova's Manager told Reuter today that he had received an offer of 2,000 sterling (26,000 rupees) "all in" from Jack Solomons in London, the new British Heavyweight Champion Bruce Woodcock's promoter for a Nova-Woodcock fight in September or October.

Johnston said he was writing for clarification of the term "all in".

Lou Nova is the young Californian heavyweight who fought the world champion Joe Louis four years ago.

"TEN DAYS from Tonight you'll See PROOF that I can make you a New Man!"

Remember that no one is TOO OLD for exercise.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK

just drop a card with your full address. I will send you immediately my fully illustrated Book, "MY SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF GRADUATED PHYSICAL CULTURE" post free. This wonderful booklet gives a new knowledge to more than a "million people" all over the world how to regain health, strength and vitality. Why not order it immediately and lead a happy and healthy life.

PROF. M. V. KRISHNA RAO,
COIMBATORE, S. INDIA

FREE

CALENDAR 1945-46

and Indian Pen Model 1945, together with illustrated catalogue of Standard New Gold ornaments is given away absolutely FREE. A sample set comprising of 4 fancy bangles, two rings Bombay fashion, one pair ear-ring and 1 locket is also offered to interesting persons who apply now before the concession is withdrawn.

KHARKHANA NAYA SONA,
ANARKALI, LAHORE.

Wonderful Remedies

GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes! Use our Ayurvedic scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black up to 60 years. Your eyesight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hairs has turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2|8|-, if more, then buy a phial for Rs. 3|8|- if almost all then purchase one phial for Rs. 5|-. Double price will be refunded in case of failure.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine will show wonderful effect in White Leprosy and Leucoderma. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds Hakims, Doctors, Kaviraj's and advertisers. Price Rs. 2|8|- for 15 days.

MIRACULOUS HERB

The mere sight of it cures at once, serious scorpion-bites, of hornets and bees also. It cured lakhs of sufferers. Keep it for hundreds of years and its efficacy is unaffected. Price Re. 1|- per root, 3 for Rs. 2|8|- only. BABU BRIJNANDAN SAHAI, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Pana High Court, writes: "I have tried "Scorpion Bite Cure" herb and have found it very efficacious. One small root can be used for curing hundreds. It is a useful and innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

MRITUNJAY SUDHA AUSHADHALAY
(101) Hazaribagh.

The FLIT soldier fights on all fronts!

ARMIES falter when disease strikes down its men. To defend the health of the fighting men of the United Nations, the Flit soldier brings sure death to mosquitoes, flies and other vile insects that spread disease.

You too, can depend on Flit to keep your home free of flies, mosquitoes, bedbugs and other dangerous insects. Keep asking for Flit and insist on getting Flit. Accept nothing else.

FLIT

For the duration Flit is obtainable in tins and bottles. Remember—if the soldier is not on the container, it is not Flit.

In War as in Peace, Flit—the insecticide that always kills

E.F.S.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

We suggest Princes, I. C. S. and other Officers and pretty rich virgins and widows of all religions, castes and Provinces. **Happy Marriage, 7, Beadon Road, Lahore.** 3052

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Compounder. Pay—According to experience. Apply Box No. 9064, "Bombay Chronicle" or Phone 34718.

Wanted experienced Editor, knowing English and Gujrati. Apply stating age, experience and nationality and minimum terms acceptable enclosing copies of testimonials to The Kotecha Printing Works, Ltd., P.O. Box 59, Jinja, Uganda. (9075)

Wanted Manager, Chemists, Machine man and other assistants to run a up to-date Asbestos Cement sheet plant. Apply stating qualification, passed experience as well as minimum salary acceptable to Box 4338 "Bombay Chronicle". Application acceptable up to the 30th August.

MEDICAL ADLETS

Deafness cured Permanently? Guaranteed cure without relapse. Combined treatment **Emerald Pills** internally, and 'Rapid Aural Drop'. **Full course Rs. 27-13. Money refund or permanent Cure. Leucoderma: Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Scientifically admitted "Leucodermine"** (regd.) Rs. 25-12. No matter who has failed. Dr. Sherman, Baliabhanga (Faridpur). (8859)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get Medical Diplomas at home: Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic, Unani. Prospectus free. Old Indian Medical College, Kotgarh, Simla. (9063)

Get London American degrees Education Law, Engineering, Philosophy. Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba Reg. Delhi. 8879

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply prospectus: Dental Training Institute, Gared akuva, Rajkot. (4292)

AGENCIES WANTED

Well reputed Calcutta firm having big sales organisation desires Agencies in quick selling lines. Please write with terms to Post Box 2029 (SBT), Calcutta. 9030

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Home use dry fruit supplied almonds, Pista available; minimum order Rs. 15; terms V.P., small advance essential, write Krishan Kundan Lall Coy., Agents Kalibari Bazar, Peshawar Cantt. 9097

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Cinema opportunity. Excellent suitable place for Cinema Hall. A large building with main road in two sides, best site for Cinema Hall after some alteration. Ten minutes way from New Delhi. Box No. 9100, "Bombay Chronicle."

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Buy always our rich special cotton Calculation. Fee Rs. 10. Apply Fulgallywalla Joshi, Ahmed Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (9096)

BUSINESS OFFERS.

Wanted respectable parties in share selling line on commission or contract basis for profitable and prospective business enterprises. Write to Mr. N. C. Bisi, 101, Russa Road, Calcutta. (9069)

INVESTMENTS

For all shares quoted by the Stock Exchange Association of Benga, Ltd., particularly for shares in the Hindusthan Co-Operative Insurance Society, Ltd. Please enquire S. C. Bagchi & Co., Stock & Share Broker 10, Panchuchansama Lane, Calcutta. 9012

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

TENDER NOTICE.

Tender No. CDD|NFR|31|10190 due on 31-8-45.

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (Disposals), 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, invites offers for the purchase and removal of the following stores:—

	STORE.	QUANTITY.				LOCATION.
1.	Brass Scrap (Gr. 1)	Tons.	30	0	0-0	
2	Brass Borings (70|30)	,,	16	0	0-0	
3.	Copper Scrap (Gr. IV)	,,	20	0	0-0	
4.	Cupronickel Borings (80|20)	,,	0	7	1-16½	
5.	Cupronickel Scrap (Gr. I-A) 80-20	,,	247	17	0-0	Metal and
6.	Brass Dross Splashings (Gr. I)	,,	45	0	0-0	Steel Fty.
7.	Brass Dross Splashings (Gr. III)	,,	250	0	0-0	Ishapore.
8.	Brass Dross Splashings (Gr. IV)	,,	10	0	0-0	
9.	Mixed Metal Borings (Mixed with dirt, ash and jute waste etc.)	,,	32	0	0-0	
10.	Mixed Metal Dust (Mixed with dirt and ash etc. recovered from mixed metal scrap.)	,,	25	0	0-0	

The materials will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of contract laid down in form Con. 117, which can be seen at the offices of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals Branch) of all areas and Director of Disposals, New Delhi. The stores can be inspected where lying by arrangement with the Superintendent, Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore.

Offers in Tenderer's own form in sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. CDD|NFR|31|10190" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for 5% of the value of the item|items for which quoting subject to a maximum of Rs. 15,000|- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Controller of Supplies (Disposals), 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta and reach the Controller of Supplies (Disposals) by 4 p. m. on 31-8-45. Offers to remain open upto 20-9-45. Delivery of the stores will be at site and removal should be completed by 1-10-45. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. The quotations should be submitted separately for each item and rate to be quoted should be per ton.

(4379)

NOTICE

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following stores lying at the Government Harness & Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore:

TRANSPARENT CELLULOID SHEETS

		Sheets.
(a)	24"x54"x.034"	46
(b)	54"x24"x1.00 mm.	47
(c)	16 3|4"x12 3|4"x.60"	240
(d)	16 3|4"x12 7|8"x40|1000"	3450
(e)	16 3|4"x12 7|8"x1|16"	12000
(f)	13 1|4"x9 1|2"x.060"	12400

2. The goods will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of contract laid down in form Con. 117 which can be seen at the offices of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals Branch) at the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore Karachi and Lahore and Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. Stores may be inspected at site on permits to be issued by Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on request.

4. Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD|SR-1391 SCI" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 500|- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Tender should reach Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 P.M. on 27th August 1945.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 31st August 1945.

7. Delivery of the store will be ex-site and removal should be completed by 15th September 1945.

8. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rates should be quoted separately per sheet for each item.

4362

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50 yrs. Expd. Rai Saheb Dr. DASS

S. S. PILLS

WITH GOLD

Invigorate, rejuvenate and increase Blood.pPrice Rs. 5/- post free. Descriptive Catalogue free. Dr C. W. Carr-Calthrop M. D. I. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner says "Very successful in his line of treatment." Write to Dr. ROY 11D, Shankar Bose Rd., Alipore.

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

WANTED: By one of the largest Safe & Steel Furnitures (Wilson brand) Manufacturing concern of the East for their extension of Factory near Calcutta.

WORKS MANAGER: With at least five years' experience in works management and labour controlling. Preference will be given to foreign trained in Mechanical Engineering, Sheet-metal work, Press work. Starting pay between Rs. 750|- to Rs. 900|-.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER: With the knowledge of Electrical, Sheetmetal, and Casting, pay between Rs. 450|- to Rs. 550|-.

FOREMAN:

GALVANIZING: Experienced in galvanizing all kinds of article and erecting its plant.

MACHINE-SHOP: With experience in erection and maintenance of all kinds of machineries.

TINBOX MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT: With experience in manufacturing tinboxes of various sorts including its printing.

PAINT-SHOP: With experience of utilising dry chamber.

FOUNDRY-SHOP: With experience in casting, steel (ferrous nonferrous) and alloy. Pay between Rs. 275|- to Rs. 450|-.

SALES ORGANISATION: Wanted a few ambitious, smart and educated youngmen for training as travelling salesmen. They will have to undergo training in Calcutta for a period of 3 to 6 months. Training period allowance; Rs. 100|-. Successful and selected candidates pay from Rs. 175|- to Rs. 475|—Rs. 700|-. Commission 1¼ p. c.

N.B.—NO INTERVIEW WILL BE GRANTED UNLESS CALLED FOR.

Apply: Technical Director,
Indian Metal & Steel Products Ltd.,
201, Lal Bazar Street,
CALCUTTA.

4399

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS

(Disposals Directorate)

The Director General of Disposals, Supply Department, New Delhi, invites offers for the purchase of a self-contained Tropical Bleaching Powder Plant consisting of the following main categories of equipment.

1. PIPE BRIDGE AND STONEWARE PIPES FOR CARRYING CHLORINE;
2. LIME HYDRATOR;
3. BUNKERS, HOPPERS ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS;
4. TWO ROTARY TUBES WITH DRIVES;
5. REFRIGERATION UNIT;
6. OIL-FIRED FURNACE;
7. BALL MILL AND ACCESSORIES;
8. PACKING PLANT.

The plant will be sold as a complete unit.

Certain stocks of stores consisting of general equipment laboratory apparatus and chemicals, containers and raw materials are also available.

The plant is intended to produce tropical bleaching powder but has NO equipment for the production of chlorine and purchasers must therefore be in a position to arrange for an independent source of supply of Chlorine.

The plant is housed in a building in the premises of the Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India at Rishra, (BENGAL) the superstructure of which is removable and is available for sale along with the plant. Tender Forms, Conditions of Contract and copies of blue print showing the general layout of the plant can be obtained from Director of Disposals, New Delhi on payment of Rs. 30|- per set in cash or by M.O. Detail drawings can also be seen by appointment at that office.

The plant is offered for sale as it is with all faults and errors of description and Govt. do NOT guarantee its performance or its suitability for any purpose. Intending purchasers may view the plant on permits to be obtained from the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi and satisfy themselves in all respects before offering to purchase. Trial runs can NOT, however, be arranged.

Tenders are invited separately for

(a) the plant, equipment and stores.
(b) superstructure of the main building.

Tenders in sealed covers superscribed "Tender No. DGD|PLT|1 due 7th September 1945 should be accompanied by a Deposit Call Receipt for Rs. 5,000|- deposited in favour of the Director of Disposals as earnest money in the Imperial Bank Reserve Bank Government Treasury and should reach the office of the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi by 4 p.m. on 7th September 1945. The offers should remain open for acceptance till 7th October 1945. The successful tenderer will be required to dismantle and remove the plant, stores, equipment and buildings sold to him and restore the site to its original condition within 90 days of notification of acceptance of his tender. He will also be required to deposit 10% of the sale value in one of the approved forms as security for the due performance of the Contract.

4414

AN IDEAL TALE OF THE KING WHO WAS WHIPPED BY A FARMER FOR BREAKING HIS OWN LAWS!

PRAKASH'S

Vikramaditya

Cast: PRITHVIRAJ, PREM ADIB, BABURAO PENDHARKAR, RATNAMALA, RANJANA

8th WEEK

Mat. at 1 p. m. on Fri., Sat., Sun.

Advance Booking:
9 to 11, 5 to 6 & 7-15 to 8-15

SUPER

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.

(An Evergreen Release)

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" POLL

Ascertaining People's Vote On Current Problems

The following leading article appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Saturday, 11th instant:

Though democratic communities profess to be governed according to the clearly expressed wishes of the people in each community, no effective machinery has yet been devised, in modern democracies, to ascertain the mass mind on specific issues of national governance or international relations. The usual machinery consists in periodical elections to the local or central legislatures. The latter are then supposed to voice the people's sentiments on given issues coming before them and, through the device of responsible ministry, give effect in actual administration to such wishes. In reality, however, the variety of issues coming before the electorate at periodical elections is so great and the complications of each such issue so considerable that, even if the ordinary elector was well-versed in appreciating every issue and disentangling its complications, his vote for any particular candidate would be no real index of the true state of his mind on the bewildering maze of problems placed before the electors for their verdict on each. The normal life, again, of legislatures is so considerable that the members lose touch with the mind of their electors by mere efflux of time, no matter what the conventional machinery may be for maintaining contact between the representatives and his electors. Usually, moreover, the average elector is not competent, informed or interested enough in the several issues placed before him to give an intelligent vote of any single one of them. His vote, at the very best, can be taken as an index of his views on the majority of the aggregate issues submitted to the country. Even there, the existence of well-organised parties with highly developed machinery for propaganda and meticulous technique of canvassing electors in particular lobbies is definitely against any real indication of the free judgment of the voter being provided at periodical elections as a whole. In some cases, they have devised correctives of this defective machinery of democratic government in the shape of direct reference of specific questions to the people or even the right to initiate specific measures of policy or recall of particular ministers, agents of popular will, who have proved themselves obnoxious. But these are essentially and admittedly exceptional measures which can be put into operation but rarely, and are applicable to fairly homogeneous, educated and limited electorates. They cannot test public opinion on ordinary problems of government and will not apply in large countries easily. Where parties are not so highly organised and their machinery of discipline and technique of canvassing not so developed, recourse may, perhaps, be had to the press as an organ of mass opinion on the daily problems of governance or policy.

The daily press has, no doubt, an advantage over the periodical general election in testing and pressing the popular will in that it deals from day to-day with current problems and can consequently isolate individual problems, explain the complications of each and indicate public opinion as conceived by the conductors of particular papers. For ascertaining, expressing and carrying out the will of the sovereign people, a new device is being tried out in the advanced democracies of the West, viz., the Press Poll, recording the results of mass observation relating to specific issues of public policy of Government. Such attempts are, indeed, without any official sanction, or juridical authority. But that is just their excellence over the usual methods, already discussed, of testing public opinion in democracies. Being without any official sanction, these endeavours to ascertain, through the columns of newspapers, the state of the public mind on a series of questions involved in particular issues, worded so as to admit of categoric answers, can indicate public opinion much more truly and ascertain it much more widely than general elections or press articles can. The wider the circulation of the papers conducting such unofficial poll and the better the average intelligence of the readers answering the queries, the more accurate is the reflection of the aggregate or even the typical mind. Party mandates will not function, canvassers' threats and promises will not prevail and the propagandist will have no scope in securing verdicts. And though the results at public elections are not always identical with the trend of opinion shown by these unofficial polls, the general similarity is unmistakable.

We in India are a nascent democracy with handicaps, numerous and peculiar to ourselves. They arise not only out of our recent history, but also because of the tradition of domination by the alien imperium. We have also the difficulty due to the lack of a common medium of communication—a single language for all-India. But these are not insurmountable obstacles to elicit public opinion on some burning questions of the day. The device of newspaper poll has, therefore, a value and significance in this country, which can be fully felt only if it is correctly planned and honestly executed. A beginning in this direction will be made by publishing from next week in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" and the "Bombay Samachar Weekly" specific queries on definite issues of our national life. The subject selected will be of a political, social and economic character. Usually of topical interest, it will not be without its more abiding importance in our national life and work. The bearings of the subject will be explained in a prefatory note preceeding the specific questions, avoiding, as far as possible, side being taken in a controversy, or queries being framed as leading questions. Every care will be taken to confine these questions to matters of general policy, and to avoid personalities altogether. On alternate Sundays will appear, in these two weeklies a subject of public interest, to be considered and pronounced upon by the readers in its several aspects or complications involved in the main issue. The queries relating to it will be worded so as to admit of answers in four definite categories: "Yes", "No", "Indifferent" or "Do not Know". The replies received will be analysed, tabulated, and published, with such explanatory comments as may be found necessary a fortnight later. Subjects will be selected, their complications explained, and the replies to questions asked on it will be analysed, tabulated and commented upon. The number of the replies received, both in English and Gujarati, may be small to begin with. But there is every hope that, in course of time and with a much wider appreciation of the utility of such inquiries, the device will yield substantial results. A week will be allowed for the readers to consider and forward their replies and at least another week needed to sift and sort the replies. Their aggregate results will be published on the second Sunday after the queries were published. If the replies increase in number a longer interval may be necessary, but to begin with this is deemed sufficient. It may be added that no replies will be considered except those received on the form on which the queries are printed and in columns provided for the replies. The poll will be conducted by Prof. K. T. Shah. Instructions on how to answer the questions and forward the reply will be provided at the end of the poblem set out. The answers will be sifted and their percentages in respect of the several items determined by a staff of trained assistants. These replies will, after classification, be preserved in the press, at least for three months after the queries have been dealt with and disposed of; so that should any one question the accuracy of the answers, the records would be open to inspection and verification. The rest will depend on the intelligence of the readers and their interest in the public cause.

"CHRONICLE" OFFERS RS. 2,000

For Best Pherozeshah Mehta Memorial Essays

1. To commemorate the birth centenary of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the Proprietors of the "Bombay Chronicle" have decided to offer Rs. 1,000/- each to the writers of the best essays on the following two subjects.

2. This competition is open to all (inhabitants of India), irrespective of age, sex or creed.

3. Every essay submitted for this competition must be in English, not exceeding 7,000 words in length.

4. Every competitor shall send two copies of his essay not later than the 1st November 1945. In no circumstances shall this time limit be extended. Every effort shall be made to judge the essays and announce the decision as soon as possible.

5. Together with the copies of the essay, the author must forward a certificate stating that the essay is his or her own 'bona fide' work.

6. No essay shall be signed, or bear in any part any name, mark, or other indications by which its writer can be identified. For purposes of identification, every essay shall be signed by some 'nom-de-plume', or motto. The copy of the essay shall be forwarded to the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" in a sealed envelope which shall also contain the writer's name and address and the 'nom-de-plume' or motto (enclosed in another sealed envelope) under which the essay has been submitted.

7. The Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" shall be the sole judge of the relative merits of the essays submitted in competition: and his award shall be final.

8. The "Bombay Chronicle" will have the copyright in the essay purchased by it for the price of Rs. 1,000/-; and the essay may be published at the discretion of the Editor in the "Bombay Chronicle" (as well as if translated into Gujarati, in the "Bombay Samachar." The translation shall be made at their own cost by the "Bombay Chronicle" Company).

9. The "Bombay Chronicle" also reserves the right to publish any other essays received in this competition, if deemed suitable for that purpose, provided that, in each such case, payment shall be made to the author at such rates as the Proprietors or the "Bombay Chronicle" may decide.

10 The subjects for the competition are: in two classes: civic and political. Subject to the above rules, every competitor is free to write on either, or both, of these subjects:

(1) CIVICS—WHAT MAKES YOUR CITY WORTH LIVING IN AND HOW TO MAKE IT WORTH LIVING IN.

(2) POLITICS—THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.
TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (Disposals), 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, invites offers for the purchase and removal of the following stores:—

STORE	QUANTITY.	LOCATION.
Fabricated B. P. Plates which are cut, drilled, heated and treated either wholly or in part.	Tons 2000	E. I. Railway Workshops, Singhbhum, Tatanagore.

The material will be sold without guarantee of its condition and subject to the "Conditions of Contract" laid down in form Con. 117 which can be seen at the Offices of Controller of Supplies (Disposal Branches) of all areas and Director of Disposals, New Delhi. The stores can be inspected where lying by arrangement with the Works Manager, E.I. Railway, Tatanagar.

Offers in tenderers own form in sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. CDD|AVC|191|E" and should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 5,000/- deposited as an earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Govt. Treasury in favour of Controller of Supplies (Disposals), 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta and should reach the Controller of Supplies (Disposal Branch), 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta by 4 P.M. on 27-8-45. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 27-9-45. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed within 25 days of acceptance of the offer. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rates to be quoted per ton ex-site.

(4359)

PRATIMA

Starring: Swarnalata, Dileep Kumar, Shahnawaz, Jyoti

MAJESTIC

Daily: 4, 7, 10 P.M. Sat Sun. 1 P.M

Advance Booking— 10 A.M. to 12 Noon 4 to 6 P.M.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 4, 2001
Muslim: Ramjan 3, 1364
Parsi: Aspandarmad 13, 1314
Sunrise: 7-19 a.m., Sunset 8-8 p.m.
Hightide: 3-21, 15-32 Lowtide 8-59, 21-4.

To-day's Engagements

RASHTRIYA YUVAK SANGH: Sjt Ashok Mehta will give a talk to the members of the Rashtriya Yuvak Sangh to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m.

BOMBAY ALL MALAYALEE CONFERENCE: Public meeting at 6 p.m. at Poddar College Hall, Matunga, to congratulate released Congress leaders and to agitate for the release of others still in prison.

Sjt. Ashok Mehta will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: The Creative will is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday), at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

TALAWADA GRAMONNATI MANDAL: An annual general meeting of the above Mandal will be held at Chabildas Lallubhoy High School, Opp. Dhuru Hall Dadar, on 13th Aug. '45 at 3-30 p.m

TO-DAY'S APPOINTMENTS OF ACHARYA J. B. KRIPALANI: 5 p.m. Conference with Congress workers at Santa Cruz.

6-30 p.m.: Vile Parle Congress Committee, Gandhi Chowk.

Speech on "Duty of Congressmen".

"ANALDE" IN BHANGWADI THEATRE: People's Theatre will present at the Bhangwadi Theatre the play Analde written by the famous Gujerati Playwright Sjt. Chandravadan Mehta to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE: Meeting of the Executive Committee of the People's Theatre, People's Theatre office, Deodhar School of Music, to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION, KHAR Swami Sambudhananda will conduct a discourse at Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall at 9-30 a.m. on "Bhagvat Gita" and on "Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna" at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Shri Jainendrakumar Jain, the well-known author and thinker, will give a talk in Hindi on "The Soul of Literature" at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday), Shriyut Mama Warerkar presiding.

EVALUATION OF HOROSCOPE: A meeting of the Bombay Astrological Society will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, when Mr. C. J. Krishnaswamy will deliver a lecture on "Evaluation of Horoscope."

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF RASHTRA KAVI MAITHILI SHARAN GUPTA: A meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. in Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, Syt. Ranchodlal Gyani will preside.

F.S.U. ARTISTS' GROUP: Mr. N. S. Bendre, well-known Artist and Vice-President, Friends of the Soviet Union, Bombay will give a demonstration in the technique of linocutting at the Podar College to-day (Sunday), starting at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH: A meeting of the Harijan Students receiving scholarships from Harijan Sevak Sangh, will be held at 3-30 p.m. at Bharatiya Vidhya Bhuwan, Smt. Lilavati Munshi to preside and distribute the scholarships and book money.

ART AND MUSIC PERFORMANCE: Prof. Tej Rajendra Singh court musician and artist of Cooch Behar and Jaipur, will give recital of French and English songs of his new compositions of classical Indian Ragas on piano, at the Taj, this evening and will draw pencil sketch from life in 20 minutes from the audience.

DR. K. M. KARANDE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: A meeting of the Committee in their office at Chikalwadi to-day (Sunday), at 4-15 p.m.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY Aug. 12

BOMBAY—1

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Variety 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Master Nisar 9-35 Mohammad Khan (Sitar) 10-0 Saraswati Rane 11-0 A I R Orchestra 11-15 V G Bhatkar 11-30 Ninu Muzumdar 11-45 Bare Ghulam Ali Khan 12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Music From Film 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 2-30 Uncle Jack Calling 4-20 Childreu's Programme (M) 5-0 Master Nisar 5-25 Violin Duet 5-40 Mike Steps Out 5-55 Locals 6-0 Saraswati Rane 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 V G Bhatkar 7-0 "Darshan—Pyasi" 7-15 Ninu Muzumdar 7-30 Mohammad Khan 7-45 Master Nisar 8-0 V G Bhatkar 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 Listeners' Requests 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-40 Hamir on Viola 9-45 Scientists At Work 10-0 Sir Henry Wood and N. Q. H. Orch.

GWALIOR SCORES GRAND TREBLE AT POONA

Punters Fare Extremely Well In Earlier Events

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, August 11.

A grand treble for the Maharaja of Gwalior was the outstanding feature at to-day's Poona races. Just before the start of the first race an announcement was made about the presentation of a cup by Sir Victor Sassoon in the last event and the event was renamed the Victory Cup.

The Gwalior's bracket was greatly fancied here but the lesser fancied candidate, "Royal Dancer" on whom Chavan made a start-to-finish affair gained a facile victory. Punters fared extremely well in the early events but later a couple of surprise winners barricaded their success.

The weather was threatening from the very start and it was continuously drizzling from the midway stage. Exactly 200 ticket holders solved the treble pool event. East ticket fetched Rs. 304-8-0.

THE KARJAT PLATE. Division II —Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr F H Mehta's KHUDA HAFIZ 8-13 Virsingh 1
Mr Chandulal J Shah's CULTURED PEARL 8-13 Kheemsingh 2
Mrs. J H Mashal's PATHAN 8-7 H Singh 3
Mrs. F M Cama's BLUE STEEL 8-6 Dasrath Singh 4

Not run: Army and Navy.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 17 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 13. Rs. 14 and Rs. 35

Winner trained by Dinshaw.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE (Div III).—Distance 5 Furlongs.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's JEEWAN JYOTI 8-7 Roberts 1
H. H. Maharaja of Baroda's BLUE STOCKING 8-7 Rook 2
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's MISS GWALIOR 8-7 Chavan 3
Sir Sultan Chinoy's FUTURITY 8-7 Jagrupsingh. 4

Not run: Diwali, Miss Cluny.

Won by 1½ length, 1¼ length, 1½ length.

Time: 1min. 5 4-5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 14 and Rs. 36 for places.

Winner trained by Maj. Lad.

THE KARJAT PLATE (Div III)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Nawabzadas of Bhopal's ROSEBUD 9-2 Burn 1
Major A. Svamvur's CATCH ME 7-13 Brace 2
Mr. K. S. Irani's PARWIN 8-10 Carr 3
Mr. F. M. Latiff's CAKE 7-9 Mullsingh 4

Not run: Pure Emerald, Mahableshwar, Iceland, Star of Sikarpur.

Won by 1 length, 1½ length. Nk.

Time: 1min. 17 2-5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 17 and Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by Higgins.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE (Div. II) —Distance 5 Furlongs.

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's PRETTY MAYAH 8-7 Sibbritt 1
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's PASSION FLOWER 8-7 Chavan 2
Mr. M. D. Petit's MARSHLIGHT 8-7 Evans 3
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's SILVER SEAL 8-7 Roberts .. 4

Not run: Vijya Devi Gipsy Maid.

Won by 2 lengths, Nk., Hd.

Time: 1min. 4 2-5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 185 for win, Rs. 65, Rs. 91 Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by Balfour.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE (Div. II) —Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Maharaja of Bhavnagar's JUTLAND 8-12 Jones 1
Mr. Rahiman's INTIDHAR AL SHABAB 9-0 B. McQuade .. 2
Mr. Ali Mahomed Chotani's NIBRAS 7-11 Raffaele 3
Messrs. Sayid Talib and Mehta's MAJNUN ANWAH 8-6 Kan Singh 4

Not run: Miami, Dhiban, Prince Faisal.

Won by Hd. 2¼ lengths. Shd.

Time: 2ms. 11 2-5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 189 for win, Rs. 56 Rs. 41, Rs. 45 for places.

Winner trained by Ghista.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE (Div I). —Distance 5 Furlongs.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's KAMAL PRABHA 8-7 Roberts .. 1
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's PREM DEVI 8-7 Chavan 2
Mr. Jacob Heskel's SHE'S NICE 8-7 Brace 3
Mr. S. A. Poonawalla's SIMONEAL 8-7 Carr 4

Not run: Deepshikha, The Gipsy, Gipsy Moon.

Won by 2½ lengths ¾ length, 1 length.

Time: 1min. 4 3-5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 51, Rs 29 for places.

Winner trained by Maj. Lad.

THE KARJAT PLATE (Div. IV.)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Mahomedalli's BOSWELL 8-2 Mullsingh 1
Sardar Rao Bahadur V. L. Thube's PADMANAGAR'S CHOICE 8-7 Bhoorsingh 2
Maj. A. M. Heddle's NINOTCHKA 8-10 F. Shah 3
Mr. G. E. Dossa's BOUNTY 8-5 Khade 4

Not run: Star of Sind.

Won by 3 lengths, 1½ length, 3 lengths.

Time: 1min. 18secs.

Tote paid Rs. 240 for win, Rs. 56, Rs. 41, Rs. 67 for places.

Winner Trained by Owner.

THE KARJAT PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Mr. F. A. Irani's MOSAKI PASHA 8-4 Kan Singh 1
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's BOONIAN 9-2 Kasbekar 2
Mr. B. R. Gupta's WALDYE 8-11 Neoji 3
H. H. Maharaja of Baroda's MIKHLIF JABIR 8-13 Russi 4

Not run: Mozan, Royal Oak, Allies

Won by 3 lengths, Shd., 2 lengths

Time: 2mins. 12 3-5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 24 Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by K. H. Irani

THE KARJAT PLATE (Div. I.)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ROYAL DANCER 8-9 Chavan 1
Maharaja of Rajpipla's MANJRI BROCADE 8-6 Kan Singh .. 2
Mr. Diamond's PRIORITY 8-8 Burn 3
Messrs. S. J. Bharucha and M. Jamshedji's EASTER MONDAY 8-7 B. McQuade 4

Not run: Flower Girl, Belamina, Strathnune. Cent Per Cent, Pillar to Post.

Tote paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 33, Rs. 34 Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by Maj. Lad.

"Diwar" Fetches Rs. 21,000 For Nehru Purse

Rs. 21,000, being the box office returns of the Prithvi Theatres' communal unity play, "Diwar", were collected for the "Nation's Purse to Nehru", organised by "Blitz". The play which was staged at the Royal Opera House on Thursday evening was a grand success.

A painting of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Kamala Nehru was auctioned for Rs. 6,000.

After the show, Mr. Prithviraj, the director producer who is also the principal actor went round the auditorium in person and made a further collection.

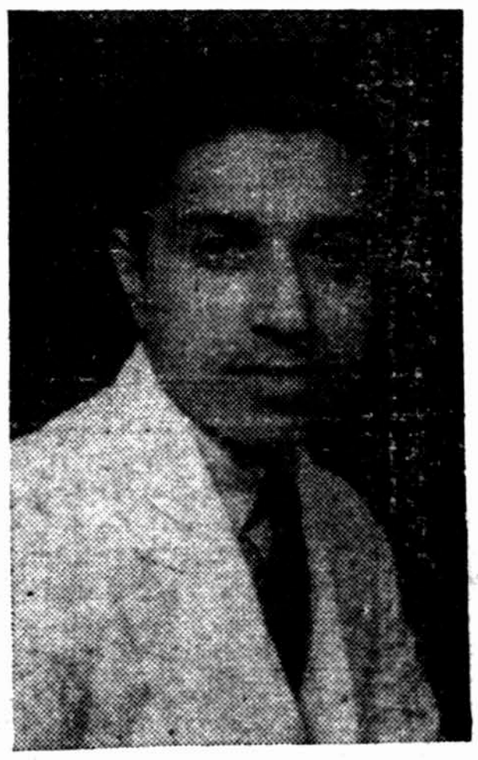
The play "Diwar" (Wall) is a well-produced drama which depicts the suicidal consequences of disunity. The production derives its inspiration from the Congress creed of non-violence and champions the cause of Gandhian nationalism. From start to finish it throbs with the spirit of patriotism.

Dr. J. A. D'Souza, Mayor of Bombay, congratulated the organisers of the fund and the Prithvi Theatre's on their laudable efforts for the Kamla Nehru Hospital.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA August 11, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, from 1st January 1945 and departure from normal recorded at 09-00 hours (I. S. T.) on 11/8/45:—

Ahmedabad 94 79 0.3 19.7 minus 0.5, Allahabad 102 85 0 10.8 minus 12.9, Bangalore 79 67 T 11.5 minus 1.4, Baroda 92 78 1.7 20.6 nil, Belgaum 77 68 T 29.9 minus 4.7, BOMBAY 89 75 1.1 60.8 plus 11.2, Calcutta 90 77 0.8 26.1 minus 13.9, Cuttack 91 79 1.4 25.2 minus 10.5 Darjeeling 66 57 0.3 55.1 minus 29.7, Dehra Dun 91 78 0 43.4 minus 13.3, New Delhi 103 86 0 8.4 minus 8.1, Hyderabad (Dn.) 90 75 0 16.9 plus 1.3, Karachi 89 82 0 6.3 plus 0.2, Lahore 99 82 0 16.5 plus 3.7, Lucknow 99 81 T 13.5 minus 9.5, Mahableshwar 72 62 1.9 58.8 minus 28.2, Mysore 80 67 0.1 18.2 plus 3.6, Nagpur 92 75 1.4 38.6 plus 8.2, Ootacamund 63 85 52 0 19.6 minus 10.1, Patna 95 79 0 18.1 minus 8.3, Pachmarhi 80 69 1.7 51.7 plus 3.4 Peshawar 100 83 0 8.3 minus 2.3, Poona 89 70 1.8 14.1 minus 0.3 Quetta 95 68 0 7.2 minus 0.7, Sholapur 86 72 0.3 10.7 minus 1.0, Simla 71 61 0 9.4 minus 2.8



Mr. Sultan Thaver who has left for U. S. A. for technical training.

ART NOTES

Our fortnightly feature 'Art Notes And Comments' by D. G. Vyas is held over this week owing to pressure on space. It will, however, appear next week.

Bombay Women Pay Homage To "Lion's" Memory

SATURDAY.

To pay homage to the memory of Sir Pherozesha Mehta, a public meeting of the women of Bombay was held in the Malabari Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi when Lady Ram Rao presided.

Twenty-seven women's organizations of Bombay participated in the celebration of the function.

Those who spoke at the meeting were Mrs. Goolestan Bilimoria, Mrs. Vimla Randive, Mrs. Jaishri Raiji, Miss Freni Sethna, Mrs. Kulsum Sayani, Mrs. Sophi Tayabji and Mrs. Kapila Khanvala.

Miss Nariman took an active part in the organization.

Concert In Aid Of P. M. Centenary Fund

In aid of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Centenary Fund a concert was organized by the Gayan Utejak Mandal, at the Alexandra Girls' High School last week-end. The hall of the school was packed by a highly appreciative audience of a cosmopolitan nature.

The well-known musician Aftabe Mausiqui Eyaz Kran of Baroda presented a programme of Indian music which was highly appreciated by the audience

The Mayor Dr. J. A. D'Souza who presided over the gathering, delivered a short speech congratulating Pyajkhan on his musical talents and thanked the organizers of the Mandal for their efforts to help the Pherozeshah Mehta Centenary Fund.

Dalal Back In Delhi

NEW DELHI, August 11, (A. P. I.): Sir Ardeshir Dalal Planning and Development Member, Government of India, arrived in Delhi to-day.

13th WEEK

NAVIN'S

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Ajit Release

LOCAL MARKETS IN PANIC

SHARP DECLINE IN PRICES REGISTERED

Jap Surrender Offer Leads To Nervousness: Huge Drop In Cotton And Shares

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

The news of the Japanese peace offer created considerable nervousness in local markets where extensive nervous liquidation and selling pressure resulted in sharp declines. There was panicky feeling and general confidence was impaired.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed but a large turnover was reported unofficially and all speculative counters suffered heavy declines. Feeble rallies were short-lived and the market was nervous.

The cotton market during two hours session lost over Rs. 20/- per candy as a result of heavy unloading by the Bull Syndicate. The market was in a state of panic and a Section feared that all cotton weighed over against July contract would be hedged. These unfounded rumours impaired confidence.

The market closed at 3 p. m. with September quoted at Rs. 412/- but in private active business was done and September declined further to Rs. 403/- and steadied at Rs. 408/-. Thereafter fluctuations were quick and September was quoted at Rs. 399/-.

Bullion market recorded sharp decline last night and this morning the market opened steady but slumped on heavy unloading but later recovered on active short covering and replacement buying.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, August 11

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day but normal business was done on a large scale. There was heavy and nervous liquidation. Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 2150 and after improving to Rs. 2162 declined to Rs. 2102 and rallied to Rs. 2132. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 394 and after improving to Rs. 399 declined to Rs. 390 and steadied at Rs. 392. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1932 and improved to Rs. 1950 but declined to Rs. 1905 and steadied at Rs. 1922. Kohinoor shares opened at Rs. 581 and after improving to Rs. 588 declined to Rs. 574.

Tata Steel Ordy. 395 95 94 92 93/8 95/8 96/8 400 395 94 96 93/8 91/8 92 94/4 92 90 91 493.

Tata Steel Dfds. 2150 55 45 48 43 42 57 58/12 65 67/8 52/8 50 40 52 47 42 37 22 30 35 40 25 30 20 35.

Bombay Dyeing 1935 30 25 37 50 52 35 42 5 15 1902 22/8 25 20 15 1935.

Kohinoor 585 79 82 87 89 82 80 78 70 73 77 78 72 576.

Swadeshi 530 28 32 31 29 32 34 36 27 28/8 29 30 25 15 24 25 527.

Nagpur 364 65 68 70 65 67 63 58 61 370.

Simplex 285 89 86 84 87 79 78 82 80 300.

A Cement 207 6/4 205/8.

Indore 717/8 20 15 31/4 25 28/12 15.

Scindia 36/4 36/6 36/8 36/11 36/6 36/4 36/1 35/14 35/8 35/14.

3-1/2 per cent Paper 101/4.

The market will remain closed daily from Monday between 12 and 5-30 p.m.

In the cash section Tata Powers were quoted at Rs. 1535 Imperial Bank Rs. 2192/8, P. P., Rs. 556/4 India Bank Rs. 185, Edwards Rs. 620, Laxmi Rs. 1390, Meyer Rs. 188/12. The offerings were absorbed by shorts but market tendency was uncertain.

BOMBAY COTTON

The local cotton market was not influenced much by Japanese peace offer. The market opened at Rs. 432/8 for September delivery and declined to Rs. 428/8 on selling by the bull syndicate. It appears that market is likely to be quiet as the general public is following closely to the operations of the syndicate. Thus there is no opposite party and it is becoming difficult to manipulate market further.

Later on there was extensive unloading by the syndicate and September declined to Rs. 412. It was said that the syndicate sold out its purchases to the extent of about one lakh bales and September declined Rs. 20 from the opening level and stood at Rs. 412. At this level there was some covering and September was quoted at Rs. 414.

There was renewed selling and September declined to Rs. 409 and steadied at Rs. 412. It was rumoured that the Syndicate would hedge all holdings of actual cotton with a view to tender. The market was nervous and closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. September ..... Rs. 412 0 0

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 606 cent point's below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, August 10.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I.C.C. Sept.	433	430	431/8

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

Yesterday late in the evening news of Japanese peace offer was followed by extensive selling in the local bullion market and prices collapsed. The market was very nervous and panicky and bulls unloaded their speculative long interest fearing further drop. It was after pointed out in these columns that the outlook was bearish This morning before opening of the market Gold was quoted at Rs. 72 and Silver was placed at Rs. 130/4 privately. The market opened steady with session of selling and some hasty short covering. Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 132/2 and ready Silver was done at Rs. 132/6. Forward Gold was quoted at Rs. 72/14 and ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 73/2 Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 50. We still believe that the long range outlook favours lower prices.

The market was erratic and violent and active price movement was witnessed. Silver declined to Rs. 129/8 and advanced to Rs. 131/6, Gold also after declining to Rs. 71/4 improved to Rs. 72/6. There was heavy short covering and some replacement buying. Quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Gold	72	10	0
Gold Settlement	72	6	0
Ready Silver	131	11	0
Silver Settlement	131	6	0

KUTCH HUNDI.

BHUJ, August 11.

To-day's Hundi Koris 379/8, 380/8.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

BOMBAY, August 11.

The sharp decline in cotton and bullion markets, created nervous feeling in the produce market where utter absence of buying was responsible for arranging transactions. Groundnuts Goa delivery August-September delivery opened at Rs. 17/3 and declined to Rs. 16/15. New crop December-February delivery opened at Rs. 16/11 and eased off to Rs. 16/7. No business was reported in Caastorseeds. Linseed was weak with C. P. and U. P. quoted at Rs. 19/4.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, August 11.

Tata Ordinary 392, Tata Deferred 2132/8, Indian Iron 40, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 33, Bombay Dyeing 1922/8, Central India 362/8, Century 875, Gokak 290, Kohinoor 573/12, Simplex 281, Andhra Valley 1825, Tata Hydro 202/8 Tata Power 1875, Associated Cement 205/8, Belapur 215, Bombay Burma (Old) 525.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

October	22.73—12
Oct. highest (10-19 a.m.)	22.86+01
Oct. lowest (12-03 p.m.)	22.69—16
December	22.73—15
January	22.71—15
March	22.71—14
May	22.68—15
July	22.46—13
October	21.72—16
Middling Spot	23.13—12

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	22.73—13
December	22.76—11
March	22.75—11
May	22.72—10
July	22.49—12
Middling Spot	22.25—15

NOON CALL.

October	22.71
December	22.73
March	22.70

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—Of Hollywood—
(Believe It Or Not!)

★

Story:
PROBODH SANYAL
(Bengal's Boldest Fictionist)

★

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BARUA, RAMOLA, JAMUNA.
with Maya Banerjee, Molina, Ahin Choudhury, Ranjit Roy, & Others.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

By J. C. MAITRA

Should Test matches be limited to four days or be played to a finish? That is a question which has been agitating the minds of many of the cricket players and enthusiasts in England at the present moment. According to Walter Hammond, England's Captain, nobody, except Australia, wants these limitless matches. Everybody gets tired of them gradually and little interest remains till the end. In Australia, however, it is quite different. They have a visit from an M.C.C. team every four years and therefore they want to see them in action as much as possible. It appears that they cannot give the Australians too much cricket during these periodical visits. If the Test matches are restricted to three or four days the receipts will materially affect which will hit hard not only the controlling bodies in Australia but also some of the poorer countries in England.

A DRAW AFTER TEN DAYS' PLAY!

South Africa, on the other hand, says Hammond, is likely to have had enough of timeless Tests after the Durban match of 1939. The game lasted over two week-ends and took ten days, mainly because of circumstances which may never occur again. And it was never finished!

There was just enough rain every night to damp the wicket. With a heavy roller on the following morning and the hot South African sun, we had a wicket which played like a new one every day. The publi cwent to see the start and finish of the match but few attended during the middle period.

"England was left to make 696 in the fourth and final innings. We had scored 654 for the loss of five wickets. The England team had to catch the train that night for Capetown in order to get the boat home. When the play was stopped we were within 42 runs of our objective, and still had five wickets in hand!"

SPORTING WICKETS

"I do not think the English public want to see timeless Tests, continues the English Captain, "after their experience against the Australians at the Oval in 1938. The remedy for ensuring that the matches shall finish is in the hands of the men who prepare the wickets. On the other hand, I do not want pitches which will provide only for a procession of players to and from the pavilion. It is reasonable to ask that good sporting wickets should be made available. Naturally, groundsmen take pride in making perfect wickets but I am not sure if these are in the interests of the game."

AVOID THE PITFALLS

"It is also natural for a batsman, when he finds himself on a perfect wicket, to take fewer risks and make as many runs as he can while the going is good. On the other hand, sporting wickets cause a batsman to make strokes, because he know it will be no use waiting for a bowler to get tired, as he will on a perfect wickets."

I know it is easy to write "make sporting wickets," but it is not so easily done. It is to be realised that a sporting wicket can also become a dangerous one, and that has to be avoided", concluded Hammond in his article in the "Times of India" recently. I remember playing in a match at Cheltenham in such conditions. The wicket was so dangerous that both sides had to agree to use only slow bowlers! This robbed the game of all interest."

UNSUITABLE FOR INDIA

We, in India, do not need limitless Test matches, because our visitors whoever they are are bound to make short work of our home team within three or four days owing to their great superiority. But our Board of Control has extended the Ranji Trophy finals to unlimited period. This, I consider, under the present physique and health of our players, very harmful to them. I hope this will be limited to five days at the most.

In this connection, the question of preparation of our wickets should also engage the serious attention of our controlling bodies. The Stadium wickets have come in for a good deal of crticism recently from all quarters, banning the batsmen of course, who naturally feel that there is nothing wrong about them. It cannot be denied however that they place a serious handicap on the ability of the bowlers. They cannot achieve what their merits fairly deserve. On the other hand they put a high premium on the abilities of the batsmen. If the wickets are prepared on a fifty-fifty basis—giving equal chances to both batsmen and bowlers—the tall-scoring which have become a regular feature now-a-days would become less frequent and the bowlers will show a better analysis and a more attractive bag than has been possible for them so far.

CHALLENGE TO VIJAY MERCHANT

Fortunately this state of affairs does nor exist elsewhere in India. Lahore and Madras wickets are said to be more akin to English wickets than those at Eden Gardens, Calcutta. Will Vijay Merchant, Vijay Hazare, Rusi Modi and other stalwarts oblige Denis Compton, England's double international, by scoring double centuries on those wickets against our star bowlers? That will be a real test of their batting abilities. I hope Merchant, who has just taken a team of cricketers to Mysore for a couple of matches, will meet Compton there and satisfy him by scoring one or two double centuries. I wonder however why the team is making a trip now when most of the players must be out of form. Let us wait and see what they do there. After all, the opposition cannot be up to much.

INCREASING POPULARITY OF ATHLETICS IN BRITAIN

It is not cricket alone which is drawing huge crowds towards its engagements in Britain. Athletics are also becoming popular in an unprecedented degree. In a recent meet at the White City Stadium as many as 50,000 enthusiasts attended. Actually the gates had to be closed and the crowds smashed down the barriers at one point. It is worthy of note that the Swedish champions had the better of the home athletes.

In the one mile race, Arne Anderson beat Sidney Wooderson, the British champion by four yards, the Swede covering the distance in 4 minutes, 8.8 seconds. The former British Empire Champion, Jack Alford, of Wales, finished third of the nine runners

The Swedish holder of the world mile record, Gundar Haegg, had little difficulty in winning the two miles, it is reported which he covered in 9 minutes, 0.6 seconds, beating the British one and a half mile champion, Douglas Wilson, by over a hundred yards!

EAST BENGAL'S SUCCESS

Hardly has the ink on my last article has dried up, East Bengal has set their seal on the issue between them and Mohun Bagan in the I.F.A. Shield final. The margin of a solitary goal show the negligible difference between the two sides. So great was the enthusiasm among the soccer fans of Calcutta that 30,000 of them accommodated themselves within the enclosure and an equal number made whatever use they could of the mound near the Fort. As much as Rs. 45,000 was collected on the day! But who got it? I suppose the stand contractors!! How does it help soccer?

It seems that Mohun Bagan has yet to meet Bhawanipore in their last League engagement. Only if they draw the question of a reply with East Bengal will arise. If they use, the latter would become Champions automatically. East Bengal must be marking time anxiously and so are the Mohun Bagan.

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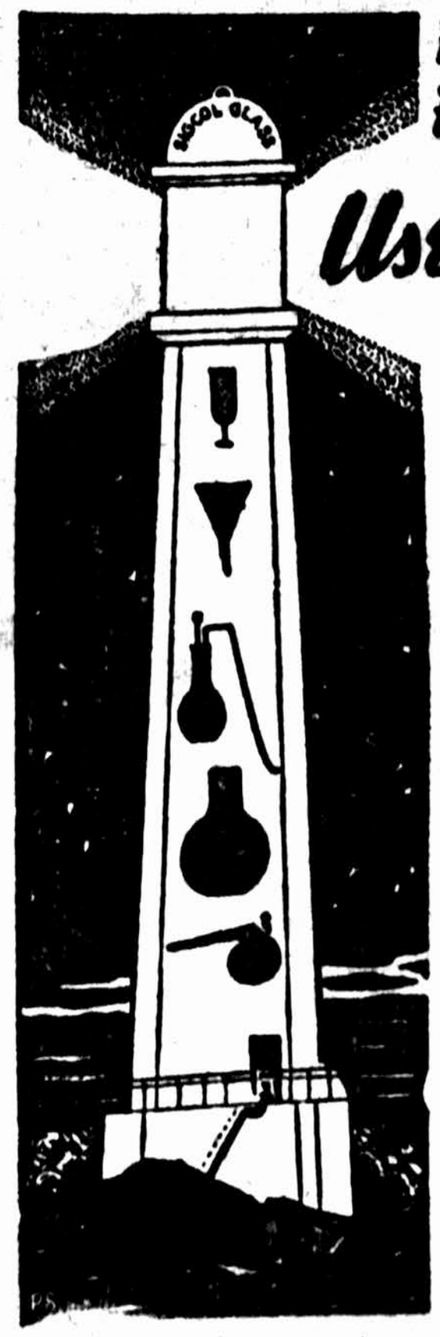

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ARMY OFFICERS HAULED UP FOR FRAUD

Major And Calcutta Stockholder Charged With Cheating Govt. Of Rs. 35 Lakhs

Jubbulpore R.I.A.S.C. Chief Faces Bribery Charges

CALCUTTA, August 11. (A.P.I.): The Government of India have been defrauded to the extent of Rs. 35 lakhs in connection with the purchase of stores. This allegation was made by Mr. K. N. Mukherjee, Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, when he applied to the District Judge of Alipore for the attachment of certain properties belonging to Major J. Phillips, former Controller of Telegraph Stores, and Jagat Bhusan Biswas and Subodh Chandra Bose, former stockholders of the office.

The petitioner prayed for the attachment of Rs. 52,702 and Rs. 19,673 deposited in two banks in the name of Major Phillips, a house purchased by Jagat and Rs. 3,097 lying in the bank in the name of Subodh Bose.

Passing an interim order for attachment, the Judge said: "I am of the opinion that a *prima facie* ground exists for believing that these three have committed an offence punishable under Sec. 120 B, read with Sec. 420 (cheating) and that they have procured thereby money and properties described in the schedule."

Jubbulpore Corruption Cases

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 11.

Three courts—two special Tribunals and a Court-Martial—are busy at Jubbulpore hearing the cases arising out of the corruption and bribery affairs which were detected and submitted before the courts by the Anti-Corruption Department of the Government of India (Jubbulpore).

Before the Court-Martial, has been proceeding for the last 6 weeks a sensational case against Major Sutterby, Commanding Officer, R.I.A.S.C. and Staff Sjt. Elliot of the R.I.A.S.C.

It is alleged that on October 21 last year, the accused had accepted an illicit gratification from a military contractor. The contractor had informed the authorities before hand.

It is alleged that when the amount, in marked currency notes, was already handed over by the contractor to the accused, the District Magistrate; the District Superintendent of Police and some other military officials who had been waiting outside the office of Major Sutterby, 'discovered' themselves and took the accused by surprise and recovered and seized the amount from their possession.

The third accused, Subhedar Major Farzad Ali, was also arrested in this connection, but he died before the commencement of the trial.

Judgment has been reserved in the case.

Another case, in which the allegations against the accused are that they had entered into a conspiracy to get the military accounts falsified by offering a bribe of Rs. 150 to Sjt. Morris of the Central Ordnance Depot, has been proceeding before the Special Tribunal (Amraoti) holding the session at Jubbulpore, against Govind Rao Neiley and Satya Narayan, two military contractors of Jubbulpore.

ANOTHER SENSATIONAL CASE.

The most sensational case of the session, which has been going on before the Special Tribunal (Amraoti) holding sittings at Jubbulpore, and which is adjourned for the time being, relates to an alleged conspiracy to deprive the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000 by getting documents falsified

The accused in the case are, Major Gammage, Commanding Officer, Supply Dept. R.I.A.S.C. (a predecessor to Major Sutterby); Subhedar Major Sarangpani, Shamsuddin, Ahmadullah and Abdul Ghani—three military fruit and vegetable supply contractors. It is alleged that the three contractors had entered into a conspiracy with Major Gammage and Subhedar Sarangpani and drew money for the supply which had never actually been made to the military by them.

Judgment which will be delivered on August 22.

Huge Russian Pincers Across Manchuria

Red Advance Along Chinese Far Eastern Railway Threatens To Cut Off Jap Armies

MOSCOW, August 11. (A.P.A.): Two huge Red Army columns in a pincer movement from the east to the west across the heart of Manchuria today threatened to cut off all the Japanese armies, north of the Chinese Far Eastern railway.

The Red Army attack in Manchuria is featured by a steady advance westward along the Chinese Far Eastern railway and also toward Harbin, which is being threatened from the west and east.

Reuter adds: The Red Army is today overrunning northern Manchuria. From Amur river bridgeheads, Soviet forces are streaming southward and nothing is stopping them—neither the rugged terrain and stubborn pockets of Japanese resistance nor the rumours of imminent peace—cables Reuter's correspondent.

The fall of Tsitsihar, the most important city of Northern Manchuria, 170 miles north-west of Harbin, may come in a matter of hours. It is threatened by a double thrust, one from Blagovestchensk to the north and another from Hailar to the north-west.

News of more big advances in the Soviet three-front drive in Manchuria and possible landings on the coast of Korea may be expected any time. Reports abroad that Soviet troops are driving down into the southern Japanese end of Sakhalin island are not confirmed here.

The first phase of the Soviet offensive eliminating danger of Japanese thrusts against Russian bases and the vital Tran-Siberian railway is already complete.

The original Japanese defence line which took more than 10 years to build has completely caved in, and the Red Army is pressing forward from the direction of Trans-Baikal over the Amur and inland from the maritime province.

JAPS QUIT WUCHOW.

Chinese Press despatches said today that the Japanese had abandoned Wuchow, an important former Treaty Port 175 miles west of Canton. The Chinese have re-occupied it.

The dispatch added that that the Japanese withdrew in the direction of Canton.

NIMITZ WARNS AGAINST JAP TREACHERY.

GUAM, August 11. (A.P.A.): Admiral Nimitz announced to-day that all armed forces in the vast Pacific Ocean areas will continue offensive action against the Japanese "unless otherwise specifically directed".

Neither the Allied nor the Japanese forces have stopped fighting, Admiral Nimitz said in a statement.

He warned that vigilance against "enemy attacks and treachery should be exercised even if a general surrender should be announced."

SEAC FORCES GOING AHEAD.

KANDY, August 11. (A.P.I.): It was officially stated here at noon today: "The war is still on and we are going ahead with our plans. The matter is entirely on Government and diplomatic level at the moment."

The statement which was by an official spokesman added: "From hour to hour we are expecting some sort of instruction from London. We are going ahead with our reoccupation plans as an alternative operational development."

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN SITTANG AREA.

In the Lower Sittang sector, Gurkha troops, probing enemy positions on the Pegu-Martaban railway, near Abya, came under heavy fire, says to-day's SEAC 'communique'. Limited enemy attacks on our positions in the Abya area were beaten off. Boats and rafts loaded with Japanese attempting to escape eastwards along a watercourse in the Nyaunglebin area, were sunk by Indian troops.

KISAN SANGH RESURRECTION

Sequel To Sahajanand's Meeting With Congress Leaders

(From Our Corespondent)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 10.

Swami Sahajanand's readmission into the Congress fold is understood to have been the main item of discussion at the last meeting of the peasant movement leaders at Allahabad held under the Presidentship of Babu Purshotamdas Tandon on Tuesday.

After lengthy discussions in which Acharya Narendra Deo, Swami Sampurnanand and Tandonji from U. P. Sahajanand, Yadunath Sharma and Jamuna Karji from Bihar, Umar Farooq from the Frontier Province and Sisir Roy from Bengal amongst others took part it was decided that the old All India Kisan Sangh, with Avadheshwar Prasad Singh of Bihar as President be revised and that Swami Sahajanand and his group should co-operate with it.

In the meantime efforts will be made to get the Congress ban against Swami Sahajanand removed.

It may be recalled that Swami Sahajanand had recently been expelled by the Communists from the All India Kisan Sabha presidency which virtually meant his own expulsion from the Sabha as Communists controlled almost all the Provincial Sabhas affiliated with the All India Kisan Sabha. This resulted in Swami Sahajanand being left without any Kisan Sabha in the country under his leadership.

It may be further mentioned that there was only one All India Kisan Sabha until 1940 when Communists separated with All India Kisan Sabha and Congress Socialists formed their All India Kisan Sangh. Swami Sahajanand, Mr. Indulal Jajnik and Prof. N. G. Ranga were all with the Communist's in the All India Kisan Sabha. Prof. N. G. Ranga left them when the Communists changed their policy and has now formed his own All India Kisan Congress not admitting anybody who is not a primary four-anna member of the Congress. Mr. Indulal Yajnik left the Communists later but has not formed any group as yet. Swami Sahajanand instead of coming out himself, exercised his right as President of the All India Kisan Sabha and was expelled by the Communists.

SASTRI'S REMINDER TO VICTORS

"It Is Nobler To Reconquer By Justice And Gentleness"

MADRAS, August 11, (U. P. I.): "In the collapse of Japan however deserved by its own misdeeds, most peoples of Asia, including large elements in India and even in China, would see a calamity partly involving them too", observed the Right Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in an interview to the "United Press".

Proceeding Mr. Sastri said: "The news which was eagerly awaited for has come. The victory of the Allied Powers is now complete. What a pity that it required the atomic bomb and declaration of war by Russia! Hard must be the heart which withholds sympathy from a power which held out to the last, until it seemed to submit not to man but to fate. The peculiar position among the earth's potentates of Mikado and the worship paid to him by his subjects which is not less than paid to Divinity, renders it necessary that he should be treated in a spirit far different from that which would have been shown to Hitler or Mussolini had they been alive to-day

The victor nations would to stand to gain in the world's esteem if they show generosity to Eastern people and their monarch when the latter admit being beaten after sufferings and losses without parallel in human history At some risk of being misunderstood, I would appeal to the impulses of chivalry and generosity, doubtless suppressed by the anger of recent years and now perhaps suddenly released as by a hidden spring of humanity, to remember that the nobler act reserved to them to reconquer by justice and gentleness those who have been overthrown by superior forces and scientific skill"

SEPOYS MURDER TWO YOUTHS

Gwalior Village Atrocity

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

A message from Jhansi states that half a dozen military sepoys, armed with swords, murdered two peasant youths who were ploughing on the outskirt of the village of Jora (Gwalior State).

It is reported that the sepoys cut indecent jokes with the boys who retaliated. The soldiers attacked the boys in a body and murdered two of them outright.

A First Class Magistrate with a posse of police reached the spot and conducted enquiries.

"SATYARTH PRAKASH" BAN MODIFIED

KARACHI, August 11 (A. P. I.): The Sind Government to-day modified its order of banning Chapter XIV of the "Satyarth Prakash". The new order prohibits its printing and publishing in Arabic, Urdu, Persian, Sindhi and English languages.

The Government have also prohibited its importation into Sind for distribution or publication.

SEWAGRAM, August 11, (A. P. I.): Mr. Ghanshyamsingh Gupta, President of the Sarwadeshik Aryapratinidhi Sabha, it is learnt, apprised Mahatma Gandhi of the contents of the Sind Premier's letter on the question of Sind Government's ban on the "Satyarth Prakash" and sought Mahatma Gandhi's advice on it.

It is gathered that if the ban is not removed by August 12 when the meeting of the Sabha is scheduled to take place at Delhi for taking final decisions, satyagraha may become inevitable.

Mr. Gupta has left for Delhi to preside over the meeting of the Arya Samajists there to-morrow.

Azad Refutes Madani Story

Says No New Appointment Yet Made On Congress Cabinet

GULMURG (KASHMIR), August 11, (A. P. I.): The Congress President, Maulana Azad, in an interview to the "Associated Press of India" contradicted the news appearing in the Press that Maulana Husain Ahmed Madani, President of the All India Jamait-ul-Ulema has been nominated a member of the Congress Working Committee.

The President said that no new appointment had been made so far on the Working Committee. There were a few vacancies on the committee and he would decide in the next few days how they were to be filled.

Asked whether the resignation of Doctor Syed Mahmud had been accepted, the President said it was difficult for him to say anything at the moment about this.

ASAF ALI AT GULMURG.

Mr. Asaf Ali, a Member of the Congress Working Committee, arrived at Maulana Azad's hut in Gulmurg at noon for a three-week stay.

Mr Asaf Ali told the "Associated Press" that he was feeling better and was not having my treatment now but was depending ntaure cure. On arrival he was received by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who embraced him.

From Delhi to Srinagar Mr. Asaf Ali travelled in an American plane. From Shrinagar to Gulmurg he was accompanied by Sheikh Abdullah President of the Kashmir National Conference and Khan Abdus Samad Khan, the Baluchistan leader.

Pandit Jawaharlal has received cable from New York from his neice Miss Chandralekha Pandit informing him that her mother, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit has been successfully operated upon and that she is doing well in hospital.

Russian Women's Contribution To Victory

BY. N. SEVRIKOV

Names of many women famous for their high courage and indomitable spirits figure in Russian history; their characters have been immortalised in song and story. But even these great figures of the past pale before the heroism and self-sacrifice, the patriotism and courage displayed by Soviet women in the great Patriotic War.

The Soviet woman is a citizen with full rights in the Soviet State. She enjoys the same rights as men in all branches of the economic, state, cultural and social, as well as political life of the country. In the USSR women have the same rights as men to guaranteed employment and payment for their work, to rest and leisure, to maintenance in old age or sickness, to education.

Over 1,700 women of various nationalities are Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics and 456,000 women are Deputies to the local Soviets of Workers' Deputies. Tens of thousands of Soviet women are managing plants, factories, institutions, collective farms; they are engaged in scientific, social and political activities. In 1940 there were 150,000 women engineers and technicians in the USSR. On the eve of the war half the students of the institutions of higher learning and special high schools were women. This complete equality with men in all spheres of life, which women enjoy in our country, has helped to develop their political activity and creative initiative.

In Offence & In Defence

Soviet women met the hard trials of war-time well prepared. Bred to uphold the high traditions of the Russian women of the past, inspired by selfless love of their Soviet homeland, they rose to the defence of their country with their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons. With arms in their hands they fought side by side with men in the ranks of the glorious Red Army; they fought heroically, fearlessly, not sparing their lives and displaying equal courage and bravery as well as military skill. In the rear, women workers in factories and plants, in collective farm fields, worked untiringly, producing armaments, ammunitions, equipment and provisions for the Red Army.

The following figures may suffice to illustrate the heroism and valour of Soviet women. By February 1 of the current year over 72,000 awards had been conferred on women for gallantry in action. In the course of the war forty-four women won the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union and three that of Hero of Socialist Labour. Many thousands of women were with partisan detachments; about 8,000 have been decorated with the medal of Partisan of the Great Patriotic War.

A Few Instances

Let me cite a few instances of the valour displayed by women in battle; Evdokia Nosal, junior lieutenant in the air force, who had been a pedagogue before the war, went to the front as a volunteer. She has 354 combat flights to her credit and has dropped 50,000 kilograms of bombs on the enemy. She was the first woman flyer to receive the title of Hero of the Soviet Union during the war.

The nurse Valerie Gnarovskaya saved lives of 300 wounded men. During a certain battle, when German tanks were approaching the head quarters of the regiment, she took a bundle of hand grenades and threw herself under the Tiger. The enemy machine was blown up and this helped to repel the attack.

Thousands of similar examples could be cited. Names of Soviet girl partisans Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya and Liza Chaikina have become legendary.

Factory And Farm

The war put on the defence industry demands for a ceaseless supply of tanks, shells, bombs, planes and other armaments, and for equipment and provisions. The brunt of this titanic task of keeping the Red Army supplied unfailingly fell on the shoulders of the Soviet working women. Millions of women took their places for the first time at lathes, openhearth furnaces, oil derricks, at tillers of airplanes, locomotives, tractors and combines. In extremely brief periods of time they mastered complicated trades and professions in factories and plants, in mines and on railways. They invariably displayed resourcefulness and initiative in their work and refused to be intimidated by difficulties.

Natalia Eremenko, an engineer, invented a new explosive and organised its production. Ekaterina Seregina, engineer in defence plant, designed a new type of armament for the Red Army. Orlova, milling machine operator, used a universal jig for drilling operations, which made it possible to combine four operations in one, thus decreasing the time necessary for manufacture of given parts to one-third. And such examples also there are many.

A particularly important role was played by the Soviet women in agriculture in war-time. If the Soviet villages were able to overcome the vast difficulties and ensure a constant supply of provisions for the army and the rear and of raw materials for the industry, a greater part of merit in this falls to the share of peasant women. As women workers in industry rapidly mastered complicated lathes, so did peasant women succeed in becoming qualified agricultural workers, collective farm managers, brigade leaders etcetera. During three years of warfare over one million women became combine and tractor drivers and mechanics.

The brigade of the tractor driver Darya Garmash fulfilled five annual working quotas in 1943, which meant that each girl in the brigade did the work of five men who had most complicated problems in research institutes.

Science Has No Terrors

Professor Zinaida Ermoleva, holder of the Stalin Prize, has solved a number of important questions in microbiology and prophylactics and the treatment of infectious diseases. Academician Lina Stern has worked out a new method of treating shock and tetanus and her methods were widely used at the front. Maria Shteding proposed a new method of treating defence fabrics.

Wonderful initiative has been displayed by Soviet women in restoring Nazi ruined owns, factories, plants. All the country knows the name of Cherkassova, heroine of the reconstruction of Stalingrad; she was the first to form housewives' volunteer brigades to work at the restoration of the city, and to-day her name is borne by thousands of similar brigades formed in other cities on her example. In Stalingrad alone over one thousand such brigades, consisting of more than 20,000 women, were organised.

In the years of the great Patriotic War Soviet women showed the world unprecedented examples of high morale of military and labour heroism and of fearlessness in battle. They performed truly great exploits in the defence of the freedom and independence of their homeland.

MASTERING MODERN LOCUST PLAGUE

New Chemical Campaign

BY JOSEPH KALMER

There is one part of the world, away from the Pacific and Indian Oceans where conflicts still occur—the Middle East. The wars waged are against one of mankind's deadliest foes; the locust.

The modern campaign against the locust was carried out in all regions in any way connected with the front line or areas used for training troops. This extended from Persia to the Western Desert and included the whole of East Africa. After an international conference on the scientific methods and practical measures to be taken, the East African Anti-Locust Directorate was set up in Nairobi in the summer of 1943, with the object of ensuring a good harvest.

In all there were six campaigns. All available transport was used to bring detachments of the African Pioneer Corps to help. Speed is vital as, once the locusts reach cultivated soil, they can no longer be usefully attacked; they must be intercepted and destroyed beforehand; 3,600 men of the African Pioneers under the command of 100 British officers and N.C.O.s, and many thousands of native civilians were used for the job.

The area controlled by the East African Anti-Locust Directorate covers over 500,000 square miles. South Ethiopia, British and former Italian Somaliland, Kenya, Tanganyika and parts of Uganda come within this controlled area. Vast areas in these territories are desert regions where neither man, beast nor bird can live, while others abound with wild life; the means of transport to be used are, therefore, important. These conditions do not hinder the locust's search for new pastures.

The "destruction squads" sent to combat the plague, not only require motor vehicles, but camels, donkeys and boats of different types, such as canoes and rafts. There are sometimes no roads nor footpaths suitable for even the most primitive means of transport, and therefore the African Pioneer Corps had first to cut roads and paths.

Great as were the difficulties, the campaigns were crowned with success the harvest was saved and famine prevented. The success achieved was due in the main to a new product that the British chemical industry had prepared while the anti-locust Conference was being held in Nairobi.

This new product, a report on which has recently been given by Dr. Roland Slade to the Liverpool Branch of the Society of Chemical Industry is known as Gammexane and was perfected at the beginning of 1943 by a complicated process. Gammexane known technically as "666", proved to be fatal to most insect life.

Experiments were carried out with locusts kept for research purposes. When Gammexane was mixed with various baits the few locusts available in Britain died off "like flies". The product was then sent to East Africa, where there was ample opportunity to try it out.

It is now used in vast quantities in the locusts campaigns, as well as the former methods; aircraft are also used to spray the locust haunts.

If lasting results in the locust campaign are achieved, these will be mainly due to the new and improved methods, developed by British science and both civilian and military organised efforts.

HIGH-SPEED AIRLINES OF THE FUTURE

'Mosquitoes' Test Flights

BY COLSTON SHEPHERD,

High-speed airmail services accomplished with and without fast cruising speeds have been brought to the public mind by certain recent fights.

Four Mosquitoes of R.A.F. Transport Command, which made a series of flights from England to India, each occupying less than 13 hours, were cruising at about 400 m.p.h. The Lancastrial—the commercial version of the Lancaster—which recently flew from Australia to England in three days cruised at little more than half that speed.

Allowing for refuelling halts, the average speed of the Mosquitoes was about 350 m.p.h. over the 4,600 miles between England and Karachi and that of the Lancastrial, over a distance of some 11,000 miles, was 155 m.p.h. So small a margin between the air cruising speed and the average speed can only be obtained where long stages are flown and landings are few.

Fast services, therefore, are as much a product of long range as of high cruising speeds. To allow short stages and yet achieve an express service the liner of the future will need speeds even higher than 400 m.p.h. of Mosquitoes.

Speed will thus be of great importance in commercial flying. By taking over the time-saving function of long range, it should leave the bigger part of the aeroplane's capacity available for payload instead of fuel, and so reduce the cost of the user of high-speed services. Fast-flying Mosquitoes on the India route had to carry enough fuel for non-stop stages of about 2,500 miles. The Lancastrial would not be overloaded with fuel necessary for 3,000-mile stages.

The solution is a bigger aircraft designed for commercial load-carrying, yet for high performance.

To complete the journey to India in half a day or to Australia in 30 hours, high rates would be paid on urgent occasions. Mosquitoes of the R.A.F. are collecting experience on which plants for future high speed services can be based.

Non-stop stages of about 2,000 miles operated at speeds between 400 and 500 miles seem likely to give the best service in the next phase of the development.

Great power is becoming available to the designer. Orthodox aero-engines yielding 3,000 h.p. are in sight. Unorthodox engines employing the jet propulsion principle and the gas turbine which is part of it should be capable of generating still higher outputs. Medium-sized commercial planes of really high speed ought to make their appearance during the next few years, but these cannot be capacious structures which are being devised to carry large numbers of people and big loads of mail and freight across the oceans.

All indications are that the two forms of air service will exist side by side on certain routes—probably on those routes where stages can be limited to 2,000 miles.

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NELSON OF THE R. A. F.

A Decision That Saved Britain

By SQDN.-LEADER WILLIAM SIMPSON, D. F. C.

At all great times of crisis there comes a moment when vital decisions be taken which make the difference between disaster and victory.

There have probably been many such occasions in this war. Time and history will tell.

But already we know of one decision, which unquestionably saved Britain and the world.

Let me tell you the story of that decision and the man who made it—Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding, now Lord Dowding of Bentley Priory.

In May 1940 he was Commander-in-Chief of Fighter Command.

The German Army had broken into France. The French High Command appealed for help. Would Britain send her home-based fighter aircraft to the rescue?

In despair, France hoped to avail herself of our small but highly efficient fighter force, as an antidote for the Stukas dive-bombing French troops.

Members of the Cabinet were sympathetic. They called in Air Chief Marshal Dowding, Wand asked for his advice. He answered with a decision. The fighters must stay at home.

He pointed out that his 40 squadrons of Hurricanes and Spitfires then avaflable were barely, if actually, sufficient for home defence. He foretold the Battle of Britain.

The War Cabinet came to its decision, and turned down the French demand. Soon afterwards, France was defeated. A hundred fighter squadrons would not have saved her

Then followed the Battle of Britain, fought and won as prophesied by Dowding, at odds of 7 or 8 to 1. Under his leadership both Britain and the world were saved, and later salvation was turned into victory.

It is difficult in most cases to assess the personal importance of any high commander to a victory. But in the case of Dowding it is easv.

His epic victory was not only won under his direction, but planned by him in detail years before. He was responsible for the training of the pilots, as well as for the strategy and tactics employed.

Three years before the battle "Stuffy" Dowding took over the control of Fighter Command. He *built up the whole* intricate *organisation* bit by bit.

He turned Sir Robert Watson-Watt's invention of radiolocation to good use, and co-ordinated the working of the Observer Corps, A.A. batteries, searchlights, etc. He sent up the warning system.

Even the equipment of the fighter force, the 8-gun Hurricanes and Spitfires, were due largely to his efforts as director of research and development in the Air Ministry, ten years ago.

This tall, thin air-marshall, with the piercing blue eyes, a straggly brown moustache, and a dour expression, was the farsighted designer and engineer of the Battle of Britain victory.

No other British commander has excelled this achievement. His name should stand with that of Nelson. Yet, unlike Nelson, feted in his days. Dowding is hardly known to the public at all.

A month or so after he had won his epic victory he was retired from the R.A.F. And was only after three more years that a barony was conferred upon him.

His energies were not wasted, for at the express wish of the Minister of Aircraft Production, Lord Beaverbrook, he left for the United States

There he passed on his extensive knowledge of aircraft and armament for war to the American aircraft industry, then struggling to turn out warplanes of all kinds for R.A.F.

He had gained the respect of Beaverbrook during the Battle of Britain. At its height, he visited the Minister repeatedly, pacing round the room, brusquely demanding more Spitfires and Hurricanes to fill the gaps in the squadrons.

"Stuffy"— the name must have referred to this reserved and humourless manner—felt an unusual affinity for all his pilots. Gruffly he once told a gathering of them that he looked upon them as if they were all his own sons.

This affinity extended beyond this life into the next. He has become increasingly pre-occupied with religion, and has written two books on spiritualism.

The first was never published. At the request of the Air Ministry he withdrew it. In the second, "Many Mansions", he claims communication, through a medium, with men killed in this war.

Now only five years after winning a military victory of immeasurable magnitude, "Stuffy" Dowding has retired to his religion and his home at Wimbledon. A lonely widower of 62.

When he was created a baron he chose the title of Baron Dowding, of Bentley Priory— the name of the old mansion near Stanmore, Middlesex, which he converted into the headquarters of Fighter Command, and from which he directed the Battle of Britain.

It is strange that this remarkable man, who for months controlled the destiny of the world, should now be known for his literary contributions to the cause of spiritualism but largely forgotten as a modern Nelson.—"Sunday Express."

We Are More Punned Against Than Punning!

By R. PARTHASARATHY

As an inveterate punster, myself, I liked the caption—"Way-well"—under which the 'Chronicle' discussed the Viceroy's plan for an interim Government.

The high-brow objection to punning is that it is vulgar. Shakespeare used puns to amuse the groundlings. Superior, stand-offish 'literatti' should have no truck with 'the lowest form of humour'!

The critics notwithstanding, punning has a long and ancient history, and need not be ashamed of its lineage. From Shakespeare to Bob Hope we have had many practitioners, the gap between them being filled by such notable names, as Hazlitt, Holmes, Hood, Lamb, Longfellow.

"Food" For Thought:

The main reason for the unpopularity of puns with the Higher-ups is, perhaps, because we are more punned against than punning. Punning is, apparently, so simple that many attempt it, although only a few succeed. A 'sound' pun is as difficult of accomplishment as a good, short story. Another reason is that successful exponents are apt to use puns as 'food and not just as 'condiments.'

Mind Your "Business"!

Modern copy-writers recognize the value of play upon words in advertising wares. Some outstanding copy-writing has, recently, come my way, the following two examples appealing to me most. Messrs. Herbert Terry and Sons, Ltd., makers of the 'Terry Angle-Poise Lamp' start their rhapsody with the catch-phrase, 'The LIGHT of my life.'

The Manufacturers of Sommus bedding advise you to use their product: 'For the REST of your life!' In both the quipping, there is not only a twist in meaning, but a trick of idea.

'Sun' And 'Heir'

Appositeness apart, a pun must have its setting for the full meaning to sink. Otherwise, its point is likely to be lost.

Some years ago, Sir Samuel Runganadhan, the present High Commissioner of India, threw us, undergraduates, a party during his term of office, as Vice-Chancellor of one of our Universities. It was a warm, windy afternoon. Lady Runganadhan, always the perfect hostess, seeing that I was somewhat uncomfortable pulled the window blind to one side and asked me if the Sun was still troubling me. "Rather," replied I, shooting a swift glance at Son Henry Runganadhan, who was treating us to snappy anecdotes! Henry, the air ace who was killed in action, in this war, it may be mentioned in passing, was a fine 'raconteur.'

Double-Edged 'Words

Puns, those really exquisite, not only bespeak great mental alertness—for those who conceive and bring them forth, but they appraise your intelligence also. 'London Opinion' and 'Punch' between themselves, have launched a thousand quips, during war-time.

This one from 'Punch' struck me as a real beauty: "We read that Mussolini finished his Memoirs with the aid of five Secretaries. It must have seemed quite like old times to do some dictating.

The play on 'dictating' takes just that fraction of second necessary for the second meaning to go home.

More often than not, a pun is a stroke of genius. Ah—pun my word!

PROPHET OF INDIAN RENAISSANCE

(Continued from Page 5)

the abolition of sectarianism and separatism.

He was very keen throughout his life to see his country great and free. He was a noble lover of freedom, a great patriot. He was not a politician and patriot in the general sense. His political activity was sporadic (not because he was fitful, but because after every period of activity he saw no need to continue). First in 1905 at the time of the Bengal Partition, when there was no voice more powerful than his; then in 1919, at the time of the Amritsar tragedy, when his protest was the loftiest, and when he renounced his knighthood. After that he took interest in politics occasionally, and wrote political criticism. His last minute indignant reply to Miss Rathbone's insinuations seemed to cover up, in the eyes of his countrymen, for his past political inactivity. It also made amends for what some Indians had equated to a week-kneed trucking with the West, if not to something worse

That he was truly a patriot has been contested by some who cite his internationalism as proof of his not being a nationalist and patriot. They do not realise that he was an internationalist not by ignoring the exigencies of India, but realising that India is linked up in urgent bonds with the rest of the world.

Let it not be forgotten that in Bengal and, therefore, throughout India, more than any other man, he created national feeling. But later he realised that nationalism, everywhere, is the enemy which obstructs all progress and freedom of thought and life

. . . . Or Creed

He wanted political independence; but it was bound up in every case with his emphasis on culture. He affirmed that society was at the root of the state, and that without an overhaul of the social system political independence was not worth having. His culture was a wider nationalism, an amity of all nations. And this his culture has entered into our marrow. "It has made every Indian writer pine for a world-view. If today there is no young progressive writer who is not an anti-Fascist, it is because of the fact that Tagore had preceded him to construct the frame of his outlook." (Mukherji).

"Rabindranath's genius has set the seal of India's right for freedom", wrote Syt. Ramananda Chatterjee some years back. "You are the reason why India should be free", Will Durrant said. All this could not be said of anybody but a nationalist.

And even in his wide universalism, is not Tagore a real representative of India? India has always been hospitable, and charitable: it has opened its doors to the whole world. It has for ever believed in human brotherhood. Tagore stood for purely Indian ideals; and he is a leader in time of those universalists who will come later, who in the best traditions of Indian culture, will pave the way for world-wide amity and brotherhood.

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ICE CREAM WAS ONCE A ROYAL DISH

Many Inventors Have Contributed To Our Modern Delicacy

By D. G. JOHNSTONE

In Britain a year ago if you saw a queue, the chances were ten to one it was for fish. This summer if you see a queue the chances are it is for ice cream.

The relaxation of the ban on the manufacture of ice cream after years when thousands of children had grown up who knew a cornet or a wafer only by hearsay led to one of the biggest "booms" in the history of ice cream, a boom limited only by the amount that manufacturers could produce with the labour and materials at their disposal. When the really hot weather comes, the queues will probably become even longer—a strange contrast with the years immediately before the war when considerable salesmanship was used to induce people to eat more ice cream.

Dish For Wealthy

A number of different names have been put forward for the fame of being the inventor of ice cream. The dish seems to have been known to the ancients, but what they consumed was probably simply frozen flavoured water. The real ice cream seems to have been invented by an Italian Chef in Paris more than three centuries ago. Procopio Cultelli mixed ice and cream and the dish brought immediate fame to his restaurant. The "secret" was brought to Britain and ice cream prepared for the royal household of King Charles I by his chef Tissain who was rewarded with a pension for his skill.

Ice cream remained a dish for the wealthy until the invention of mechanical refrigerators. It was obviously a dish for the hot weather when natural ice was obtainable only from underground insulated storehouses where it had been placed in the winter or by the expensive business of importation in insulated ships from northern countries which had ice all the year round. Considerable store rooms were built, with, with hay as the insultator and a thick layer of earth giving protection from the direct rays of the sun. The ice was cut in large lumps from frozen lakes in winter. The ice was used for keeping meat, cooling champagne—the "champagne on Wenham" referred to in old books—and comparatively little for ice-cream making until the 19th century. 18th century cookery books give recipes for it as an occasional luxury.

Hockey-Pokey

The first "boom" ice-cream enjoyed amongst the ordinary people was the result of the Italian struggle for independence in the sixties. Many Italian refugees came to London. They knew how to make a frozen dish which had little in common with ice-cream except that it was cold. But this "hokey-pokey" as it came to be called was cheap and appealed to people who had never tasted real ice-creams.

The doubtful constitution of this confection as well as a number of cases of illness resulting from eating infected ice-cream resulted in a certain prejudice, particularly against street sales. In most cases there was no attempt at control over the conditions under which the ice-cream was prepared, whereas to-day dirty or infected ice-cream is unknown owing to the pasteurisation of the milk used and the scrupulous cleanliness observed.

The present popularity of ice-cream eaten in Britain was largely a development of the years between the wars. In the decade before the war, 3,000,000 portions of ice-cream were often sold on a summer day and 40,000,000 gallons of the sweet consumed during a year—nearly a gallon a head of the population! The frowth in popularity was due to many causes. American visitors did "missionary" work, especially in making the British realise that ice-cream was not a purely summer sweet, but was equally attractive in winter, when, in fact its considerable fat and carbohydrate content made it a valuable food.

"Sundae"

The Americans did not, as is so often supposed, invent ice-cream, but they did invent the idea of mixing it with chopped fruits, nuts, soda, chocolate and other things. The invention and name of the "sundae" is said to have been due to one of the many restrictions on the sale of goods on Sundays in the more conservative U. S. states. Ice-cream could not be sold on a Sunday, so an ingenious shopkeeper hit on the idea of mixing it with fruit and other ingredients to make a dish which became known as a "Sunday", the sales of which was undoubtedly legal.

The ice-cream soda fountain with its attractive enamel and chromium plating, long spoons and special glass containers for a great variety of ice-cream dishes came from America and popularised the dishes in Britain. Another big factor in the increased sales was the sale of Ice-creams from tricycles which were an immense improvement on the old barrows. They brought the ice-cream to the customer and became particularly popular in villages and remote spots from which a walk of miles would otherwise have been required to get an ice. The tricycles were the enterprising idea of a manufacturer of sausages who wanted to fill in the "slack" summer months when sales of sausages slumped. They were made possible by the use of solid carbon dioxide which has a temperature about 150 degrees lower than that of ice. A comparatively small quantity of solid carbon dioxide enables a large number of ice-cream blocks to be kept frozen hard all through a hot summer's day. The cheap production of solid carbon dioxide has played as big a part in the popularisation of ice-cream as the invention of mechanical refrigeration.

£25 Million's Worth

The sales of ice-cream in Britain before the war averaged about £25,000,000 a year. Although it was becoming very much more popular as a "sweet" in restaurants in winter, street and soda fountain sales depended still very much upon the temperature of the air. A cool period even at mid-summer meant a big slump in sales, but huge very low temperature storage depots and fast mass-production ice-cream making machines mean that waste is reduced to a minimum.

The products of the big manufacturers have generaly been superior because of the oetter machinery they could instal. Large ice-cream machines have a capacity of 300 gallons an hour, pasteurised and sterilised as it is made and cut and wrapped by machinery so that it is never touched by hand.

With the increasing installation of domestic refrigerators many people will probably be tempted to try their hands at making ice-cream. They will discover it is not simply a matter of making a mixture and freezing it. The 'smoothness" of mass-produced ice-cream is due to the process of homogenising in which the small particles of fat are broken up to give a creamy taste. It is doubtful whether domestic refrigeration will cause any reduction in sales when normal conditions return. The refrigerator will probably be looked upon as a place to keep ice-cream for a few hours rather thar one for making it. And the indications are that the wartime 'starvation" of this three hundred year old sweet will result in it becoming even more widely sold when it is available in quantities sufficient to meet the demand.

Indian Diving Ace

Havildar P. Munuswamy, a Madrassi of the Indian Engineers, is considered to be among the best divers the Engineers have got. He was a diver before the war. Recently Munuswamy has been at work recovering ammunition from a sunken barge in Rangoon harbour. He wore no diving suit, but was equipped with an ordinary Army respirator with a rubber hose attached.

She Drives It In All Gears

Private Amarjit Kaur, W.A.C.(I), of Jullundur, who is only four feet eight inches in height and can hardly be seen when she sits in the driving seat of her ambulance or three-ton truck, is an expert motor driver. The M. T. Coy., Jullundur, where she received her training—four weeks on maintenance and six at driving—certainly made a thorough job of her for the 18-year old Amarjit Kaur holds a record as an efficient and reliable driver.

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Gujarati Books

STRI PURUSH MASYADA, by Kishorlal G. Mashruvala, published by the Navjivan Prakasha Mandir, Ahmedabad. Price Re. 0-12-0.

This third edition of Mr. Mashruvala's published views, collected in book form with Kaka Kalelkar's Introduction is a very thoughtful work. The very fact that hardly twelve months have elapsed between the publication of the second and third editions is a strong proof of the popularity of the book. He has defined the spheres of the two Sexes, men and women, based on old, orthodox Hindu standards can set out the good points of the atmosphere, orthodox and Puritanical of the house he was brought up in. The present ways of living, therefore, are not his ways, and the licence enjoyed by members of both the sexes in the name of liberty, is condemned by him. His ideals are indeed very high, and he thinks we have fallen from them. To slide down is so easy; to climb up is so difficult. Even to maintain *status quo* is hard. We are sliding down he says; specially the gentler sex. The standards of life that each of us, male and female, should allow are lucidly pointed out by him, not agressively, but in his own gentle, pursuasive way. Are we prepared to follow them? The answer would be "Yes" from a very few, "no" from many.

JAGATNA ITIHASNUN REKHA-DARSHAN, Part II, by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, translated by Manibhai B. Desai, published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 6.

This substantial volume of nearly 850 pages, continues the History of the World, written by Panditji from Chapter 106, where the first volume ended. In its English garb, it has attained a world-wide fame, and its translation into Gujarati was overdue. The want was supplied when the First Part was out. The Second Part was ready by 1942, but could not be published owing to circumstances due to war. Panditji wrote the History during detention in jail. The translator also found him to do his translation work in jail, where he had plenty of leisure. The contents of the work are widely known, and require no comment. The translation is well done, and the language used is simple and popular English verses, by George Meredeth and Swimburne, the Italian National Anthem (of the time of Garibaldi) quoted by Panditji, have been ably rendered into Gujarati verse also by the rising poet Umashankar Joshi.

K

NON-VIOLENCE—THE INVINCIBLE POWER: By Arun Chandra Dasgupta, pp. 20, As. 6 (Khadi Pratisthan, 15 College Sq., Calcutta).

The author describes the social, political and state policy that India should adopt when she becomes free and independent. He is emphatically against war. In the author's opinion, India should give the world the message which she alone can, of unqualified non-violence, which is the path to permanent world peace.

N. R. P.

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(3) THE BOMBAY PLAN, A Criticism by Profs. WADIA & MERCHANT Rs. 1-8-0.

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Wisdom With Power

WISDOM WITH POWER: (The Dawn of the Mental Era) by Aaron Hyam (pp. 200, Rs. 6) Indo-Palestinian Publications, 164, Hornby Road, Bombay

The object of the author, who is extremely well read, is to inculcate in the reader the fact that "in a recognition of and co-operation with the fundamental realities, lies the genuine hope for the wholesome progress of the human race with the attendant well being and happiness that goes with it." The "fundamental realities" according to the author, are the realities of (1) determinism, (2) immortality and (3) the mind. He supports his thesis by reference to scientific data and spiritual phenomena. He endorses Gandhiji's moral approach to the problems of life. The author believes that the vibrational "tone" in Wisdom is already present in the Indian make-up, and that therefore, India will be one of the first countries in the field to take advantage of "the approaching Era of the Mind wherein Wisdom will be combined with Power" The author has some hard words to say about lawmakers, biologists, philosophers, psychologists and scientists Much philosophic thought is compressed in the book. Incidentally the book discusses palmistry and astrology. Although the author claims that he has written the book in "commonsense style," it is by no means a book which can be skipped through at a sitting or will be favourite with the general reader. It, however provides good, sober reading, when the mind is at peace. The book suffers from want of an index.

Constructive Programme

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME—SOME HINTS—by Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava pp 67 As. 12. (Punjab Gram Seva Mandal, Book Depot, Lajpatrai Bhawan, Lahore.)

This is an excellent and valuable hand-book for the village worker. It gives detailed practical instructions as to the method of work in the several departments of village work, including communal unity, removal of untouchability, prohibition, khadi sanitation, education, health, food, Rashtriya Bhasha, labour, etc. The book should be in the pocket of every village worker. It will enable him to avoid misdirected effort and to achieve good results. The book however, is of value tc others also, as it deals with many problems common to all Indians.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Scientific Living

SCIENTIFIC LIVING FOR INDIA: By R. R. Kumria, pp. 56, Re. 1. (Institute of Current Affairs Publication No. 10) 1, Lytton Road, Lahore.

The author protests against the un-Aryan "indolence and indifference to the fact of living," caused by an otherworldly ideal of life, viz:, the belief "Life is just a road-side inn". "We must accept this world as final." Rather than "a-hinsa," which is a negative virtue, the author advocates love and service (which include a—hinsa) which are positive virtues. "Truth, justice, love, service and health, are the moral ideals that we have to realise". The State, composed of "persons with special talents of leadership and soaked with the ideals of Truth, Justice and Service", should become "the chief planner of the life of a people", but the people themselves can do much to build up a healthy, self-reliant prosperous nation. The author disiusses in an interesting and vigorous manner the problems of home, school, education, social living and organisation of life, from this angle.

N. H. P.

Boys and Girls of the Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

You know what I mean, readers! You can hear it, and I can hear it, and everybody can hear it, if we just keep quiet and listen, writes "Friend."

Did you not hear it, one day when your mother was ill and you wanted to go out with your friend? Something within you had said, "How could you leave mother alone when she is so ill?" But that little voice got stifled when your friend coaxed you to go out with her, and you went.

And I am sure you heard it too, little boy, when you knew you had started the noise in your class-room, and let the other fellow get the punishment. You were on the point of owning up, but you silenced that voice of conscience by thinking. "Why! I do not like this boy, let him get punished!"

In both these instances, as in some others, the silent voice of conscience goes on uttering and we do not heed it. And what of it?—You might ask. This much that, that little voice always guides us aright, and by not heeding it, we say or do things wrongly.

In some children and grown-ups, this voice has grown dumb because it is neglected and crushed. When time and again, time and again, the little voice tries to be heard and is taken no notice of, it dies out.

I assure you, it is a great thing to possess this inner guidance. By heeding it always, great men have become great. Mahatma Gandhi has always listened to this voice, and it is that which has made his life beautiful.

How often I have heard you say, dear friends, "Oh, I felt like helping, or felt like obeying, but I did not." What you "felt" was that little voice within you. It is called one's conscience. If we just follow its pleadings, we shall keep on the straight road—always!

★ ★ ★

Brother A. V. Natha... has sent the following story:—

Sindhu lived in a village which was called Durgapur because of the great Durga Temple at the western end of the village. The temple was managed by a rich, generous landlord. The villagers earned their livelihood by ploughing the fields. Everybody was happy and contented.

Once when Sindhu was barely five years old, famine befell the village. There was no corn, no bread, no food—not even water! But the rich landlord had stored up flour beforehand. His granary was full....and out of his generosity, he decided to distribute bread among the villagers.

Everybody flocked at the temple to get his piece of bread daily. There was rush, hurry and struggle in the temple yard. And in that crowd was seen the figure of a child standing lonely at the back patiently. She was Sindhu! Every day Sindhu waited patiently at the back and got what little piece was left.

One day she waited as usual and got a small piece of bread in the end. When she brought it home and cut it open, down dropped with a cling a golden coin. At once she took it to the landlord and told him the story. He replied, "My dear little one, I had put the coin there myself purposely to test the patience of our villagers....and it came to you because you were the only patient person!"

★ ★ ★

Here is a game which you will enjoy playing:

First of all, one of the players is chosen to be the "Caller" and the rest of the players stand in a line about twenty feet away from the Caller. Each player is given a number by the Caller.

To play the game, the Caller calls out a player's number and says: "Number one, take a flying fish." In this case, the player who is number one must jump up in the air as far as he or she can towards the Caller.

Then the Caller calls out another number such as: "Number four, take an umbrella." The player who is number four has to twist round and while doing so get as near the Caller as possible.

The Caller can also call out any of the following terms: Take a bucket, which means the player must take a stride and then jump; take a feather, that is, a small jump; take a snail's pace, that is two tiny little steps.

The player who manages to get to the Caller first is the winner, and he or she takes the Caller's place and the game starts again.

If you have a party, you could play this jolly game, as the more players playing the merrier it is.

★ ★ ★

Employer: "Why are you throwing these handbills on the pavement?"

Bill Distributor: "Well, that's wot the people does I give 'em to. So it's only saving time."

And did that make you laugh?

★ ★ ★

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari workers will have a whole day picnic and conference at Ambernath on Sunday, 19th August. Those wishing to join may see Shri Jayendra Desai at the Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar, on Sunday, 12th August, at any time between 9 and 11 a.m. Friends and sympathisers also are welcome to join.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
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Balkan-ji-Bari Children of Larkana (left) and Hyderabad Sind right).

Law And Life

By

"Jarvim"

Forgive And Forget—

It has been said that humanity is never so beautiful as when praying for forgiveness, or else forgiving another. Even stern law recognises this tender virtue, and condonation, as it is technically called, disentitles the aggrieved spouse from relief in the matrimonial court in respect of the offence condoned. But law is full of fictions. A subsequent lapse on the part of the forgiven spouse is deemed to revive even the condoned offence. In a case which came up before the Court of Appeal in England very recently, the facts were interesting. The partis were married in 1929 and had three children. They lived together happily until the war, when the husband, who was a territorial, joined his unit as a private. He went abroad, and in 1940 was taken prisoner. He remained in captivity until October 1943, when he was repatriated and rejoined his wife. Thereafter he lived with her, so far as army service permitted, until April 1944. He then got a letter from her enclosing a letter from the co-respondent. These two letters made it plain to him that she had been unfaithful while he was a prisoner of war. When the parties met, the wife admitted the truth of the matter stated in the co-respondent's letter but the petitioner persuaded her to live with him again, thereby condoning her adultery. This period of renewed cohabitation lasted for three weeks in April 1944, at the end of which the wife refused to live with the husband any more and deserted him. Three months later the husband petitioned for divorce. Reversing the decision of the trial Judge, the English Court of Appeal, by a majority of two Judges to one, held that the subsequent desertion, though it was for a period less than the statutory three years, could be invoked to revive the previously condoned adultery as a matrimonial offence entitling the private to a divorce. With all respect to the learned Judges, it seems to us that they have gone too far in this case. It is no doubt true that there are passages in some of the older cases which suggest that something less than a matrimonial offence may be sufficient to revive a previously condoned offence as a ground for divorce. But as the learned trial Judge points out, those were cases in which cruelty was the ground in which relief was sought. To those cases different considerations apply, for cruelty is usually cumulative in its effect and very slight fresh evidence is needed to show a resumption of the cruelty. As stated in a standard work on Divorce an old cause of complaint may be revived and its condonation cancelled by a subsequent matrimonial offence which might itself have been the ground for divorce. Desertion for three months, or for any period short of the statutory three years is, however, not 'in itself' a ground for divorce. In our opinion, therefore, it cannot revive a previous matrimonial offence. On the decision of the Court of Appeal, one wonders where the line is to be drawn. Is the condoned offence to hang over the head of the guilty spouse, for ever, as the Sword of Damocles which might come down upon that spouse on the slightest misbehaviour? After all, forgiveness has no meaning unless one forgives and forgets.

★ ★ ★

Tipsy Counsel—

An amusing story is told of a barrister who became so addicted to drink, that by the time the court commenced its sitting, he was already unsteady. A solicitor who had briefed him in a case, realised this when the case was called on and the counsel in question had just uttered the first few words. The solicitor asked the Court's permission to be allowed to address instead. "Oh excellent idea", exclaimed the counsel, and he promptly sat down!

★ ★ ★

Nose And The Law—

With the advance of civilisation, the human nose seems to have lost much of its value. In the life of the animal creation, the sense of smell plays a very important part and that was so even in the case of the primitive man. The Turkoman was reputed to possess extraordinary powers of smelling. As Dr. Wolff points out, drawing up his nostrils the Turkoman would say, "I smell a caravan of Usbecks" and lo, in a few hours that caravan would turn up! In our country nose-cutting is not an uncommon offence in respect of recalcitrant spouses or paramours. Half a century ago, a case came before our High Court in which a man had cut his wife's nose. Mr. Justice Parsons who heard it, characterized it as "a fiendish act", and sentenced the man to enght years' rigorous imprisonment. "Seven years back Mr. Justice Broomfield in another case of nose-cuting of a wife, was of opinion that "according to modern ideas", the sentence passed Mr. Justice Parsons in the earlier case, would be considered too harsh. He therefore inflicted a sentence of two years. Last week, a case came before Mr. Justice Bhagwati in which a twenty-five-year-old Muslim paramour of a young Hindu prostitute with whom he had been living and who was being maintained by her as her protector, had cut off her nose with a razor while she was asleep, so that the nose was left flapping on her upper lip, because she refused to give him her entire earnings. Mr. Justice Bhagwati sentenced him only to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The appendix has so far been regarded as the only part of human anatomy which is totally useless. The modern tendency seems to be to regard the nose too as a mere exterior appendage, "a hanging ornament....to the human capital." Mr. Justice Bhagwati might well have come to the conclusion that the conduct of the woman whose nose was cut off was such that it was just as well that she was rid off her nose. But even so, nose-cutting is a serious offence which imports deliberate design of a brutal character, and even women of ill-repute are entitled to be adequately protected from grievous hurt. We cannot help feeling that in passing the sentence he did, Mr. Justice Bhagwati was a little too kind to the offender.

Law changes with life. It is a shameless world we are living in. No wonder the nose has lost its value in the eye of the law.

★ ★ ★

Family Names—

"The most lasting families have... their Spring and Summer, sunshine glare, their wane, decline and death; they flourish and shine ,perhaps for ages; at last they sicken: their light grows pale, and at a crisis when the offsets are withered, and the old stock is blasted, the whole tribe disappears. There are limits ordained to everything under the sun. Man will not abide in honour. Of all human vanities, family pride is one of the weakest." And yet cases constantly come before Courts which reveal how deeply man craves to perpetuate even an unheard of family name A case came before the Chancery Division very recently, in which one Fry had by will left the residue of his estate in trust for the eldest son of the tenant for life, or failing him for his eldest daughter, on condition that "the person so taking shall take and continue to bear my surname." The eldest daughter of the tenant for life got married, and her husband did not wish that she should take the testator's surname, either by itself or in conjunction with his own, unless that was absolutely necessary. A summons was taken out to determine that question Mr. Justice Vaisey held that the condition as to the surname was void as being repugnant to the antecedent absolute gift, as infringing the rule against perpetuities and as opposed to public policy. It is gratifying to find that law discourages this human vanity.

We doubt whether many of those who suffer from this human weakness, have at all, a family name worth preserving. But even to such as have a family name to perpetuate, our advice is, to "secure their name in the Book of Life where the pages fade not," rather than by coercive clauses in their Wills.

NIGHT IN BOMBAY: DAWN IN AHMEDNAGAR

(Continued from Page 3)

the fort. If you just contemplate you will see similar conditions rule all journeys. Even the distance between life and death is barely longer than a step.

I could not see the ditch which Abu-al-Fazal had described as forty yards wide and 14 yards deep and which General Welsely had found wide up to 108 feet. Probably it had been filled up on the side by which we entered. Its outer brink which had been so much elevated by the dug-out earth as to conceal the wall of the fort, was also not visible on the front. We came across first a row of motor lorries, then of tanks. After this cars stopped in front of a court-yard, which was higher than the general level of the fort by 14 or 15 feet and was thus on elevation.

We were asked to get down. Here the I. G. of Police, Bombay, who had accompanied us handed over the list of our names to the O. C. Taking the list he stood by the door. This was the formal ceremony of our custody. Now the charge of our safety had passed from the Government of Bombay to the Military Department and we had entered a new world. Entering the door, there was rectangular courtyard 200 feet by 150 feet. A series of rooms runs along the three barracks. There is a veranda in front of the rooms and an open space in the middle. This is not so wide as to be called a maidan. Nevertheless it can well serve as a ground for the prisoners of the courtyard. If one will turn outside, he will feel having come in the open. There is at least space enough for loafing and loitering.

In the middle of the courtyard is a balcony on which stands the flag-mast, but the flag has been removed. When I raised my head to measure the length of the mast it seemed to beckon.

"Here shall you meet your deep bewailings."

In the northern corner of the court-yard there is an old wornout grave. The branches of a margosa tree are unsucsessfully trying to extend their shade to it. There is a niche over the head of the grave. It is without a lamp but the sooty colour tells that one used to burn there.

It is not known whose grave it is. It cannot be Chand Bibi's, because her tomb is situated on a hill outside the fort. Anyway it cannot be of any unimportant person otherwise it would have been demolished along with the other buildings of the fort. Good God! The wilderness of this dreamland possess the powers of life and animation. If this old grave was deserted it was perhaps for the fact that one day it will be rehabilitated by the noise and uproar of mischievous prisoners that we are.

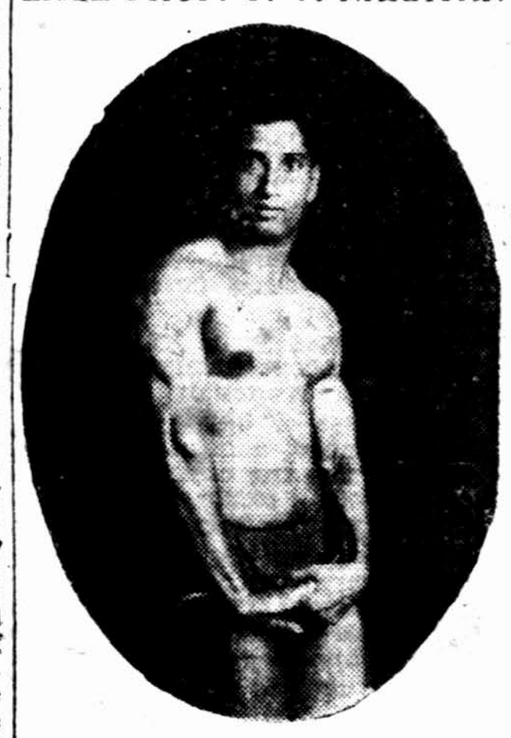
The rooms on the west were open and full of hospitality. The first room in the line fell to my share. The first thing I did on stepping in was to drop down on the bed which had been spread. And with me dropped down the sleep and weariness of nine months.

I slept from 3 to 6 o'clock. Again from 9 at night I was in bed up to 3 in the morning.

When I awoke at 3 next morning, I was fresh, hale and hearty. There was neither headache nor flu. I put the electric heater in action and swallowed my tea. And now I sit with the drink before me and picture you in front of me.

For months I had not been blessed with such deep and bracing sleep. It seemed as if leaving Bombay yesterday, I had shed off the exhausion of months along with the dust of the times.

LATE PROF. T. V. NARAYAN



Late Prof. T. V. Narayan, one of the founder members of the Matunga Athletic Club and Proprietor and Physical Culture Director of the Modern Health Home, who died in April last.

A Physical Culture and Variety Entertainment is being organised on the 19th of August at 6 p.m. at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Fort, to raise funds for late Prof. T. V. Narayan Memorial Fund.

Prof. K. V. Iyer of Bangalore, the well-known Physical Culturist and some of the popular Film Stars of Bombay will take part in the programme.

Along the country road walked a man and a woman. The latter was bullying the weak little fellow who trudged in front of her with downcast head.

Suddenly the woman turned and saw a bull racing down the raod behind them. She took refuge in the hedge, but her companion kept on, unconscious of everything but his woes. The bull caught him up and sent him spining into a muddy ditch. Then it continued on its wild career.

As he crawled out of the mire he saw his wife coming towards him. Plucking up a little courage, he whimpered: "Maria, if you hit me like that again you'll really make me lose my temper."

★ ★ ★

A Young R. A. F. officer stationed somewhere in Egypt was flying near the Great Pyramid, carrying out exercises in navigation and discovering his position with a sextant.

After a series of involved calculations, he turned suddenly to his pilot and said, "Take your hat off!"

"Why?" asked the pilot.

"Because, according to my calculations, we are now inside St. Paul's Cathedral!"

KINGSPORT TENNESSEE A MODEL INDUSTRIAL TOWN

(Continued from Page 6)

down the river from the settlement.

More than 5,000 men and women from this greater Kingsport are in the armed forces. The citizens join enthusiastically in community sponsored patriotic activities—victory gardens, home canning contests, salvage committees. The Civilian Defense group is organizing a Veterans Service Advisory Committee to aid returning veterans in their ultimate return to civilian life.

Planned Industries

No small part of Kingsport's success has been due to the carefully planned integration of her industries. The original planning committee surveyed the industrial possibilities of the region, and then invited into the community only those industries which would fit together as a whole, and for which the labour supply was adequate.

Most important of Kingsport's industries is the plant of the Tennesese Eastman Corporation, a subsidiary of the Eastman Kodak Company, founded in 1930 to make cellulose-acetate for safety film. A new product which rapidly grew in importance was cellulose-acetate rayon yarn, now used in vast quantities for military purposes. Another cellulose product, most of which is devoted to war uses, is a plastic cellulose-acetate butyrate molding composite, known as Tenite. To supply the quantity of pulpwood needed in the manufacture of cellulose products, Eastman owns a large timberland area, maintained by scientific reforestation methods. The hardwood from the same forests is used in the manufacture of PT boats, landing barges, truck bodies and similar war products. The plant consists of 82 buildings covering 372 acres along the river, and employing more than 4,000 workers.

One of the largest privately owned book manufacturing plants in the world is the Kingsport Press, which turns out more than 2,000,000 books a month, most of which go to the armed forces. To train experts in the publishing business the company maintains its own industrial school. Among the other large Kingsport plants are an ordnance works, glass manufacturer, textile and hosiery mills, cement and chemical manufacturers and a foundry.

Emphasis On Co-operation

Co-operation rather than competition is the keynote of the Kingsport industrial plan. For example, the Kingsport Press buys its book paper, its book cloth, its thread, from local firms. Lumber from the Eastman Corporaion makes crates for shipping most of Kingsport's products. Even the bark from Eastman's lumber goes to a chemical plant for extracting the dyes and drugs. Co-operation extends even into industrial equipment. Eastman, which uses vast quantities of water, has a large pumping plant. The neighbouring glass company, which requires a smaller amount of water, but of a higher purity, has a filtering plant. Eastman pumps the needed amount of water to the glass company, which returns a certain amount of the filtered water to all Eastman's special needs.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

"Mr. Amery visited the India Office for the last time last week-end. He collected his personal papers and went round to say good-bye . . . . ."

There is something quite moving in this cable from London—though not in the same sense in which Mr. Amery is reported to have been "visibly moved as he left the India Office"! About Amery's departure from Whitehall there seems to be sense of happy finality, like the end of a grim chapter of history, like the appearance of rain-bearing clouds after a spell of drought and famine.....

The sequel is an apt anti-climax: "Mr. Amery will resume directorship of Beecham (laxative) Pills, Ltd. which he had to give up when he was appointed Secretary of State for India."

★

A new Secretary of State for India has taken his seat on the Treasury bench and occupied the offices vacated by Amery. The appointment of Mr. Pethick-Lawrence has been welcomed both in India and Britain. He has been described as a friend of India, even as "an Englishman with an Indian heart." Frankly, little had been heard of him before in this country but he seems to be an old and amiable person respected by all political parties. He is said to have declared at a meeting in February 1945: "The Labour movement recognizes that there can be no world freedom if India is not free."

It is true, however, that the new Secretary of State does not possess much first hand knowledge of India, though he came to this country once for a health trip. Nor did Wedgwood Benn, the S.O.S. for India in the first Labour Government. Fenner Brockway, in his "Inside The Left" quotes Benn as admitting that he knew little about India and adding "on the principle, I suppose, that Cabinet Ministers should be appointed to the posts about which they know least." When Brockway went to Wedgwood Benn to press for the release of political prisoners in India, the new India Secretary was sympathetic and promised to do his best. And yet—

> "Three weeks later Benn sent for me and reported that the Viceroy had submitted the proposal for the release of political prisoners to the Governors of the Provinces, with the result that the majority of them had indicated that they could not acquiesce. "What can I do?", asked Benn, helplessly. "If I announced their resignations in the House, the Liberals would defeat us at once—and we can't face an election on the Indian issue." "No, not on that issue alone", I replied, "It's part of the whole problem. If you had introduced a socialist programme all round, improving the conditions of the unemployed and the aged, raising wages, then you could have applied your principles to India. The Liberals wouldn't have dared to defeat a Government which was doing the things the workers wanted."

This time Labour need not fear Liberal hostility to any measures it takes. At home it does propose to go ahead with a socialist programme and to do "things the workers want." But the "steel frame" is still there—the same "steel frame", that had ultimately taken the well-meaning Wedgwood Benn in its grip and, made him acquiesce in the repressive measures of 1930-31. Will Pethick-Lawrence—or, rather, the Labour Government as a whole—be able to vindicate the principle that "there can be no world freedom if India is not free?"

Claiming high and urgent priority among papers at his desk are the files of the condemned youths who, sentenced for offences in connection with disturbances in 1942, await the hangmen's noose. Mr. Pethick-Lawrence can save their lives. *Will he?* His success or failure at the India Office will begin with the decision he makes in these cases. Imperial prestige or Humanity? He can choose the former and help to intensify bitterness in India and the cynical attitude to Labour "pretensions" or he can choose the latter and inaugurate a new era of Indo-British relationships based on goodwill and friendship.

For, Mr. Pethick-Lawrence ought to know that these young men are no common murderers. While the violent acts that they are alleged to have perpetrated are no doubt reprehensible, their motives were far from being criminal or selfish. Indeed, they were moved by what they mistakenly regarded as the spirit of heroic patriotism. Even granting that they received a fair trial, some of them at least were not individually responsible for taking of life, but were part of a frenzied mob which, any psychologist will confirm, can (and does) commit violent deeds without any of its human components consciously willing an outrage. The motive, the circumstances, the atmosphere of deep resentment caused by political repression in the country and the arrests of leaders—these factors cannot be separated from the crimes which were, moreover, either followed or even preceded by acts of "leonine violence" on the part of the police and the military. "An eye for an eye" is obsolete and barbaric as a basis for justice.

Lord Wavell concluded his broadcast on June 12 with the words:

> *"There is on all sides much to forgive and forget."*

When the national leaders, immediately on their release after 34 months of unjustified imprisonment under unnecessarily vindictive and humiliating conditions, agreed to eschew bitterness and proceeded to Simla at the invitation of the Viceroy, they more than demonstrated their willingness to let bygones be bygones. The common people, however, do not (and cannot be expected to) possess the saintly disposition of a Gandhi or the moral stamina of an Azad or Nehru to rise above bitterness so easily and so promptly. There is much that the British Government has to atone for in the record of its century and a half of rule over India. It will take time and all the charity and goodwill that we can summon to heal the wounds that our national pride has suffered. But IF these unfortunate young men are sent to the gallows, not all the appeals of the Viceroy nor all the amiability and good intentions of the new Secretary of State for India will EVER be able to make India "forgive and forget"!

★

The Tory And The Tongawalla

Reactions to the coming to power of Labour in Britain have been varied—ranging from the Mahatma's studied silence to certain prominent Muslim Leaguers' pathetic lamentations over the defeat of the Churchill regime. But the following two stories are eloquently illustrative of the contrasting sentiments of British Tories and Indian workers.

A British official, on retiring from service, had booked the passage for himself and his family. He was eagerly looking forward to a restful life in a villa in the English countryside. But when he heard of the Labour victory, he immediately cancelled his passage and has decided to settle down in India. He prefers to remain here in self-imposed exile rather than return to a Labour-governed Britain! (But what will he do when India becomes free?)

On the other hand, from Lahore comes this report. When a traffic constable remonstrated with a tonga-driver for infringement of traffic regulations, the latter took out his whip and assaulted the constable, saying, "Don't you know that Comrade Attlee is in power? You will now have to behave yourself."

★

Book News

Two tributes to a book by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were paid last week—one by a distinguished American critic, the other by a young British socialist sailor.

The book, "Glimpses of World History", is among a list of 13 books recommended by the leftist afternoon newspaper, "P.M.", of New York, for reading to obtain an understanding of the Far Eastern situation. Pandit Nehru's work is "one of my favourite books," wrote Max Lerner, the P.M. critic. "It shows what world history looks like when you look at it standing in Asia."

And the unknown British sailor, writing to the 'Chronicler' from "somewhere on the high seas", says: "It is a wonderful book and I have enjoyed reading it immensely. It is so refreshing and stimulating to find a book presenting world history from a socialist stand-point."

★ ★ ★

In the Ahmednagar fort, Maulana Azad, along with the other leaders, was not allowed to correspond with his friends. So he wrote a number of long letters to various people on diverse topics of mutual interest—religion, politics, economics, sociology, philosophy, etc. These letters were never posted—but every one will soon be able to read these "Thirty Letters" when they are published—in Urdu, of course!

★ ★ ★

According to a report received from New York, arrangements have been made to publish an Indian edition of the famous American magazine, "ASIA and the Americas", from Bombay. This publishing coup has been brought off by the smart young Ceylonese businessman, Jayasingha, well-known to local Society, who is at present in the United States on a business tour.

★

"Quisling" Parade

"One Quisling does not make an Indian summer."—DAWN (Founded by Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah).

The Quislings were busy again last week. Two of them—Abul Kalam Azad and Abdul Ghaffar Khan—were guilty of coming in the way of stones and brick-bats sportively flung in the air by peace-loving Muslim Leaguers of Srinagar in the benevolent presence of the Kashmir State Police. (Delhi! Aligarh!! Srinagar!!! 'Kultur' marches on!)

At the session of the Kashmir National Conference, Khan Abdus Samad Khan, the recognized leader of the people of Baluchistan (over 90 per cent Muslims) commended the example of Nationalist Muslims, who had ever served the cause of the country's freedom.

A Quisling named Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madani, President of the All-India *Jamiat-ul-Ulema*, was nominated by the Congress President to be a member of his Working Committee in place of Dr. Syed Mahmud who resigned some time ago but who continues to be a — Quisling!

Maulana Habibul Rehman, President of the All-India *Majlis-e-Ahrar*, addressed a public meeting of Muslims at Ludhiana, and exhorted the audience to follow the Congress if they really wanted freedom. And Maulvi Mohd Nazeem, former President of the District Congress Committee, appealed to the Muslims to become true Hindustanis and work for Indian freedom. He said that they could liberate other Muslim countries only when they themselves were free. (How these two Quislings managed to get any Muslims to come and listen to them still remains a mystery).

★

250 Times He Saw A Play!

There are cranks and cranks. It takes all sorts to make the world!

There is a man in Bombay, for instance, who has been seeing the same film (I will not name it as I have no wish to boost a bad film) every day for the last 10 weeks—that is, he has seen it seventy times already! There are others who have seen some of the other screen hits forty or fifty or sixty times

But can you imagine a man seeing a play—or a film—two hundred and fifty times? A man in England has not only achieved this remarkable feat but also written a book about it. It is simply called: 250 TIMES I SAW A PLAY!

And yet it is not a cranky book but a solid dissertation on things theatrical supported by the scientifically-planned play-going of five months. The "adventure" as K. O. Newman, the record-breaking play-goer calls it, has given him a really penetrative insight into the various factors that go to make a play—the author, the actors, the audience.

Explaining the motives of his strange self-inflicted torture, Newman says: "I took great interest in a play, written by a friend of mine, and produced by another one, and followed it through its various stages from the original typescript, attending its rehearsals and the first five months of its run."

Though he obviously liked the play, which was both well-written and well-acted, it was by no means an enjoyable experience to see it 250 times—i.e., to spend more than a thousand hours on it! He confesses: "I suffered severely and I don't complain. See a play once; a few plays more than once; and the majority of plays never; undeterred by this charter of theatrical attendance I decided for unreasonable action. I could therefore neither seek for nor expect sympathy."

What Mr. Newman observed on the stage during his marathon visits makes an interesting record for those critically interested in the theatre. Bernard Shaw, himself a great theatre-goer and drama critic, besides being a playwright, in a Comment contributed to the book, says: "I don't know what to say about this book. The experience on which it is founded is so extraordinary, that an honest record of it should be preserved. But it would have driven me mad; and I am not sure that the author came out of it without a slight derangement."

And G.B.S. should know!

STOP!

Humorous Skit

Know Your America

By Aamir Ali

At one time, or rather, once upon a time, Geography was fixed. The earth was a definite size and shape. But nowadays geography is no longer fixed, due to the benefits of Science. Now, the world is getting smaller everyday. And therefore you must know everything about the other places in the world. And as America is such a big place, we may as well start with that. Here is a brief summary of the important things about America.

Firstly, one must know something about how it looks so that one may recognise it when one meets it. It has many mountains and rivers and cities and roads. That is one method of recognising it. The other is by its shape, which is quite American. It is, of course, divided up into many countries. There are briefly, Alaska, Paraguay, Mexico, Canada, Chile, Sile and Hile, (Pronounced Chilly, Silly, and Hilly). The mountains are made of rock and snow in these parts. The rock is very Rocky, and the snow is usually quite Snowy.

All the rivers except one are female, in sex. In fact, they are all Amazons. They are called Miss Issippi, and Miss Ouri. The male river is called Mackenzie, and because he was not an Amazon, he was made King of Canada, which was a watery and a good thing for the otters of Ottawa. (The otters are the people of Ottawa—cf. The rotters of Rotterdam).

* * *

The climate of America is a good climate. It is made by Mt. Wilson, which is directly under the Congress, elected by democracy.

ALASKA. This country consists of snow and gold. In some parts both are found together, making the people rush about, known as the Gold Rush. The people are called Chinooks, because they originally came from China by Lend-Lease. The animals found are the moose, the goose, and the noose. The flora consists for the most part, in the low lying regions, of Moss. This is fertilised by rolling stones, thus causing a Proverb.

PARAGUAY. This is a little known country. But it will soon become industrialised, when, it is hoped, many industries will flourish. Its present industries consist of one desert, called the Patagonia desert. Here the desert cactus, the desert sand, and the desert sand-fly are found in large quantities. In fact, they are seldom lost.

MEXICO. This is from where the silver and the Mexican come. Its main produce is senoritas, Rio Ritas, and peseetas. The men were big hats and play the banjolele. This soothes the bull during bull fights, thus letting the toreador and the matador and the pampadour enjoy their siestas and fiestas.

CANADA. Here the fur of the world is grown. It grows mostly on pine trees. These are cut by lumber Jacks, or Johns, as the case may be. The manufacture of lakes and rivers is the main industry. The people are mainly French and so on. There some Canadians but these are kept in preserves. They are then called Redskins, Red Indians, Sioux, Caribboux, and other bad names. This was mainly due to Buffalo Bill and Pocohontas, who got married.

CHILE. The main industry of this and her sister countries is to have revolutions. These are also exported to other countries. The climate is good for this industry, and may be described as hot. It may be described as cold also, or also tepid.

The History of America contains many historical incidents. America was invented by Columbus. Columbus wanted to invent India, but he invented America by mistake. This made him fairly angry and he made it a practice to make all eggs stand up straight by cutting off their heads. This naturally annoyed their eggsellencies the king and queen, and they stopped him from inventing any more countries. After America was invented, many Spanish and Portuguese went there. Also the French and the English. The best place was El Dorado, but it was guarded by a fierce snake or anaconda, called Montezuma or Aztec. Cortes then stood silently upon a peak in Darien and invented the Pacific Ocean, as Keats had said he would.

* * *

The people of America wanted a Parliament, but as there was already one in England, the English said it would be cheaper to have only one. The Americans invited the English to a tea party in Boston, (R.S.V.P.) but unluckily the tea was drowned in a tycoon. Whereupon Paul Reverend rode away on a horse, which caused the battles of Lexington Hill and Bunking Hill. Now the Americans at once fought the War of Independence, and the result of this war was Independence. It was about this time that George Washington (the son of a lumber jack who lived in a log cabin) cut down a tree all on his own. When asked if he had done it all on his own, he modestly replied that it was his little axe, and not he, who had dine it." For his modesty they made him into a city. Jefferson wrote the rights of Man, and said that all men ought to be alive, at liberty and should pursue happiness. He did not suggest any way by which happiness could be caught, so that he wasn't much use to America. America had thirteen states, but as this was not considered a lucky number they had some more and soon brought the score up to 48 or so. They then made railways in the Pacific.

Slaves were copyright in America, (Pat. 0067788). Slaves had been invented in Africa, but flourished in America. Abraham Lincoln was a great man but he had no slaves.

Tradition ..... Habit

This led to a war, and Lincoln made a famous speech, although he did not know it at the time. After the war, it was forbidden to (a) boil slaves in oil, as oil was needed for Diesel engines, and for keeping the hair down, and (b) the slaves were no longer called slaves, but negroes. Rule (a) led to an increase in the slave or rather, negro population, and so race riots were invented to maintain the balance. During these race riots, the population problem is dealt with, and so are the Negroes.

America is a great manufacturing country. Its main manufactures are dollars and soldiers—billions of the former, millions of the latter. It sends these all over the world in jeeps, ducks, (quack) and super forts.

The politics of America are quite interesting. Sometimes they are democratic, and at others they are quite Republican. This is due to democracy. But at other times they are quite normal, like other politics. In their politics, they have a President, who is a President until he dies. Then another takes his place. Sometimes the precedent is a good one, sometimes not.

* * *

The habits and traditions of the Americans deserve attention. The traditions consist mostly of marrying, while their habits consist mostly of divorcing. This is easy nowadays due to an institution called Hollywood. Recently they have invented a thing called the TVA which is a new kind of baseball game.

The most famous men of America are Mickey Rooney, Roosevelt, Ann Sheridan, Drew Pearson, Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope, Juarez Aires, and the Statue of Liberty, (now almost dead.)

U. S. Radio Used As Education Aid

(Continued from Page 24)

room engineer, sound-effects engineer and music director can be filled by students, affording them excellent training.

In addition to educating children, radio helps to keep teachers up-to-date by such broadcasts as "Source Materials for the Teacher in Meeting War Needs" or "Problems Confronting the Michigan Schools." Both are offered by the Michigan State Department of Education.

Other functions of educational radio stations include the broadcasting of adult education programmes, of community interest programmes such as safety campaigns or war savings drives, and of school information for parents. A series of the last type, put on by school children in one city in the state of Ohio, is called "Our Cincinnati Schools." Its aim is to acquaint parents with all the school activities and proceedings.

Radio stations owned by American colleges serve as a university to the people. The University of Minnesota, for example, broadcasts lecture courses in such subject as "American History," "Humanities in the Modern World" or "Re-Reading Great Literatures." Usually the professor speaks directly from his classroom by means of a microphone fastened to his lapel.

Inspired By Universities

Although it is only recently that educational institutions in America have had their own broadcasting channels on the radio spectrum, the universities were among the pioneers in the development of full-scale broadcasting during the 1920's. Thirty universities and school systems have had their own stations, operating on the commercial frequencies, for more than 30 years. In addition, at least 90 per cent of the colleges and a large proportion of the public schools of large cities, whether or not they own their own radio stations, have made continuing use of radio possibilities for education, using the facilities of commercial broadcasting stations.

In 1938 a portion of the ultra high-frequency radio band was set aside by the U.S. Government exclusively for education. On these channels there is room for hundreds of new educational stations across the country. Before the war, however, only four cities and two state universities were operating full time on the new frequencies. The cities were New York; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois, and San Francisco, California. The universities were those of Illinois and Kentucky.

Applications from many school systems and universities for licenses to build and operate stations in the educational band are now pending with the U.S. Federal Communications Commission, which regulates broadcasting. Licences will be granted when equipment and manpower are available for peacetime construction. When full use is made of these frequencies, it will be possible to arrange inter-state and even cross-country network educational broadcasts.

School-owned and operated radio stations already have done much to advance education and community welfare in the United States. After the war it is expected that educational broadcasting will play an even greater part in American life. USOWI.

Waiter: "Yes Sir, I Reckon I walk twenty miles a day on the job" Customer: "Gee: That's carrying things *too* far"

'It Wasn't In The Book'

(Continued From Page 2)

though it is to say it, a splendid and shadowy side-show. It has seemed out of shape and still worse, not itself part of the whole shape.

The Real Perspective

But with the war in Europe over, all this will change. The people of Britain, who have been more insistently in the front line than any people on earth and so blind to far frontiers in consequence, and the people of America, who have happily not the faintest notion of what the hell of a domestic, robot-riddled front can be will find Burma taking its shape in the scheme of things. It will no longer appear as the far extended left wing or right wing, according to how you look at it, of the entire Japanese position.

For Burma is at least 5,000 miles from Tokyo and it will be for Japan as if Germany were fighting with one arm extended to Labrador and the other into the reaches of the Southern Atlantic; or as if America were fighting with one arm at Spitzbergen and with the other trying to defend the Azores.

We shall see Burma truly and clearly not only for what it is but what it has been ever since the Japanese at Imphal failed to grasp the significance of the mad adventure of Englishmen and the terrific potentialities of the whole game of air supply. All the climatic insanity, the foul discomfort, the sickness, the painful improvisations and the sheer, human bitter courage of the whole thing will have become superbly justified.

A Heart-Breaking Hell

Did it seem unnecessary to warn you that a sketch of this campaign in which the Japanese himself with his superb jungle equipment and his own fanatical courage was still the fiercest antagonist of all, was likely to be unpleasant? My reason for doing so was because it seemed to me, as it seems to the soldiers and the airmen fighting in this bitter and sickening campaign, that it might well be that you did not know enough about these things.

But it is reasonable to suppose that you could not imagine—and here is my final stroke of unpleasantness—that he was fighting, all the time, in a bitter, heat-scourged, malaria-scourged, heart-breaking hell.

For there is a danger that the achievement of the men in Burma will be forgotten. And they cry out passionately not to be forgotten. Not even to be obscured any more. Not even to be thrown out of perspective.

For their war has still to go on, and still, through another malarial monsoon at least, to be won.

Novice (who has beaten the Champion at darts) "I never thought I'd win."
Champion: "Nor did I If I was you I'd go straight off and back a 'orse.

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U. S. RADIO USED AS EDUCATION AID

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The devotion of Americans to radio listening is used to great advantage by educators. Many universities and city public school systems operate their own broadcasting stations, with receivers installed in school classrooms. Programmes on which the teachers depend are tuned in during class periods. Children also listen to educational broadcasts at home, for almost 90 per cent of American families have radio receiving sets.

Many types of educational programmes are broadcast by schools. One, known to the teaching profession as "subject motivation," combines the entertainment of commercially-sponsored programmes with the instructiveness of a classroom.

American teachers believe in making lessons as attractive as possible. Children who are accustomed to abandon a game of baseball or jump-the-rope to hear their favourite radio programme can be tempted without much difficuly to listen to any programme that promises excitement or arouses their curiosity.

The adventure story idea, popular with inquisitive boys and girls, is used in such a science programme as "Nature's Secrets", sponsored for high-school students by the public school system of Alameda, California. In this a college professor, who stresses the delight of discovering hidden facts about nature, broadcasts directly from the field trips on which he takes his classes.

American children listen readily to a programme like "Fun With Music", produced by the schools of Salt Lake City, Utah This series, a mixture of lively information about the great composers and recordings of their works, gives its young listeners a foundation for enjoying good music.

Question Broadcasts

Casting a programme in the form of a question game is a sure way for educational broadcasts to attract an audience. They arouse the competitive spirit in which Americans are encouraged. With a question programme called "Figure It Out", the public schools of Portland, Oregon, have convinced thousands of high-school students that the study of mathematics has merit. A weekly question programme also encourages intensive listening to such a programme as "The News Interpreted for Children", broadcast by the Board of Education of Evansville Indiana.

Other educational programmes in the "subject motivation" category take advantage of the fondness children have for stories. Many follow the pattern of "Let's Tell a Story" broadcast by the school system of Chicago, Illinois. This series is designed to make children want to read great literature and to improve their reading habits.

But broadcasts such as these, though they may stimulate interest in various subjects, are only a small part of the work of educational radio programmes in America. Many supplement classroom work or are used directly for teaching.

Art Appreciation Classes

In Cleveland, Ohio, radio is indispensable in art appreciation classes. Sets of coloured slides of great paintings are flashed on screens in classrooms throughout the city while an expert from the children's department of the Cleveland Art Museum lectures about them from the school system's broadcasting studios.

Foreign languages are taught by radio to school children in Evansville, Indiana. In the state of Michigan more than 43,000 elementary school pupils, in small communities which have no music teachers, have learned to play band instruments by radio. The school of the Air of Rochester, New York State, has a career-guidance series for the eighth-grade pupils of its elementary schools. Each programme, describing the requirements for a different profession, is intended as an aid to choosing courses in high (secondary) school.

Public libraries, co-operating with educational broadcasting stations, sponsor many specialized children's programmes. Broadcasts of student forums and open discussions stimulate thinking and the free exchange of ideas and opinions on current problems. In New York City, for example, public school pupils 9 to 16 years old debate social and government issues on a school broadcast called "The Voice of Young Democracy."

Students write, direct and broadcast their own programmes as a part of class work in many American schools which own radio stations. The U. S. Government has set aside certain radio frequencies exclusively for such educational work.

Programmes For "Shuts-Ins"

To handicapped children, confined to their homes or to hospitals, radio programmes from school stations offer lectures, class-work and special features. The Cleveland station, which broadcasts a full schedule of school subjects, even includes examinations in its programmes. The Indianapolis, Indiana, public schools have a special radio feature for handicapped children called "School Ship of the Air." The Children enroll as sailors and an imaginary ship carries them to the historical and scenic parts of the country which the series describes.

Natural science programmes, broadcast directly from the field by a part naturalist and his class, supplement classroom studies in American schools equipped with radio receiving sets. This broadcast is being made in Rocky Mountain, Natural Park.

School-owned radio stations also serve as training grounds for students for many professions. They stimulate creative writing for programme scripts. They give students with theatrical talent an opportunity to perform in almost professional surroundings. Chicago has its "High School Studio Party" for this, and Detroit, Michigan, its "Public School Talent" programmes. In the operation of the studio itself such posts as control-

(Continued On Page 23)

Children from public schools in Chicago, Illinois, engage in a "Battle of Books" in a school-owned radio station. This type of question and answer educational programme encourages children to use library resources.

Broadcasts from American universities and public schools help educate handicapped and crippled children.. Regular class work and even examinations are given to shut-in children by educational stations.

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